

Unusual

# THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

## A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF AFFAIRS

### Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

NEW SERIES.

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### The Michigan Farmer,

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The MICHIGAN FARMER presents superior facilities to business men, publishers, manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, Nursery men, and stock breeders for advertising.

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### The Farm.

#### Wheat and Flour Imported into Great Britain.

Now that it is almost certain that the grain crop of Great Britain will be a partial failure, and whilst it is probable that we shall derive many benefits from the state of business in the export trade of breadstuffs which such failure will create, every fact or figure that elucidates in some degree the foreign consumption of breadstuffs, and the sources of the foreign supply will be of interest. We have before us a table giving the imports and exports of breadstuffs into Great Britain for the six months ending first of July for the years 1859 and 1860, which we have reduced to our measures, and which will, we believe, be instructive, as showing from whence the immense supplies are generally taken that make up the deficiency not grown by that country:

WHEAT IMPORTED FOR SIX MONTHS IN 1859 AND 1860.			
	1859.	1860.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	
From Russia or Black Sea.....	2,076,880	2,176,048	
From the Baltic & North Europe.....	4,802,464	6,118,040	
From France.....	6,791,104	787,482	
From the Danubian provinces.....	801,386	595,736	
From Egypt.....	2,734,340	379,208	
From all other countries.....	1,408,040	406,176	
From United States.....	17,004,064	10,826,040	
	25,824	890,976	
Total bushels of wheat.....	17,629,888	11,157,616	

Our readers will easily see from this condensed but accurate statement not only how much wheat was imported into Great Britain during the six months of the two years 1859 and 1860, but what countries supplied her wants in this respect; and it also gives some idea of the countries with which the United States have to compete in the introduction of breadstuffs. It is well known that the export of wheat and flour dwindled down to a very small amount during the two past years, owing to the low prices ruling in the English markets, and the great surplus which

was in the hands of the farming community of that country, which as soon as rates advanced flooded the market. Other countries it will be seen in spite of this imported largely, so that with good crops, and low rates, the wants of Great Britain for six months are equal to an average of twelve to fifteen millions of bushels of wheat, in addition to the quantities of wheat flour named in the table below. Few would believe that France alone with her large manufacturing population, and her imperfect agriculture, could export so large an amount of wheat and flour as it will be seen she sent into the British markets during the first six months of 1859, and that the United States could have sent so little.—Yet such are the facts.

In addition to this supply of wheat, the following table will give the number of barrels of flour imported into Great Britain, and the sources from whence they were sent. In the British tables, the weights are given in hundreds of 112 pounds, but we have reduced the figures to barrels of 196 pounds:

FLOUR IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN FOR SIX MONTHS.			
	1859.	1860.	
	Barrels.	Barrels.	
From France.....	1,519,810	500,000	
From other countries.....	92,114	137,758	
From United States.....	1,811,424	637,758	
	18,257	182,506	
Total bbls. flour.....	1,824,681	820,264	

It will be seen that even in flour France has supplied the largest quantity. The wheat crop of France, from its proximity, and the low rates of freight consequently, is of the next importance to England, after her own crop. Hence any disaster that affects the French crop of breadstuffs, has a direct bearing upon the demand that will be made upon the American crops.

#### The Wool Trade in Great Britain.

Nothing points with more unerring certainty to the condition of the wool trade than the comparison of the imports of wool which were made during the same six months of the previous year. The figures show a very large increase, reaching to near twelve million of pounds. This increase would not have such a significance for us, were it not that it has been backed up by a very great firmness and even advance in prices. The high prices taken together with the increased imports are evidence that woolen manufactures have been in demand, and are likely to continue. This state of the wool business in Great Britain affects the wool trade in this country, as may be seen in the very firm condition of the wool market in the eastern cities, where in spite of the great stock which has recently been sent forward, there are no symptoms of decline in the prices. It is true money is very easy at the east at present, and this fact enables holders to keep their stocks from pressing on the market. But this alone would not sustain the high prices, were it not well understood that the whole of the wool clip of 1860 will be needed for consumption, another year, and that it cannot be hoped that whilst more favorable prices can be got in the English markets that a very large supply of foreign wool will be had at low rates, and the supply of which would have a tendency to depreciate our home grown wool.

By way of giving our readers some idea of the quantity of foreign wool used in Great Britain and the sources of her supply, we quote the following figures which show the amount sent into that country for the six months ending June 30, of 1859 and 1860:

WHEAT IMPORTED FOR SIX MONTHS IN 1859 AND 1860.			
	1859.	1860.	
	Bushels.	Bushels.	
From the Continent of Europe.....	12,811,693	12,839,460	
From South African possessions.....	4,555,227	6,326,087	
From East India possessions.....	8,592,764	7,225,115	
From Australian possessions.....	27,610,263	33,509,520	
From other countries.....	4,691,089	5,374,485	
Total.....	53,770,988	65,277,617	

It will be noted that the great sources of increased production of this said material, is almost entirely confined to the British possessions, and that the amount supplied by Europe remains almost the same in both years. It is well to note also that the exports of wool to other countries, and especially to France and Belgium fully equals all that is imported from Europe, and even exceeds it by nearly two millions, the exports for the six months of both years being somewhat over fourteen millions of pounds.

It would be almost a work of supereroga-

tion, we suppose, to point out how this country grows rich out of her colonies, which first supply her with raw material, which she pays for, takes home and works up, and then turns round and compels the grower to repay her back again her own money, and also enough for her workmen, as well as the cost of freights, because they have no manufactures of their own. Thus making them tributary to her riches and greatness by making the colonies sustain and supply her manufactures and keep up her commercial navy.

#### The Kalamazoo Horse Show.

This great national event takes place next week, and promises to be an affair of unusual interest. During the past two weeks, we have come in contact with a number of breeders who have made up their minds to be present, and also to have stock on exhibition.

The exhibition at Kalamazoo has swelled into gigantic proportions when compared with those of other States. We took occasion to compare the programme of this western association with that of the great Springfield show of Massachusetts, and that of Massachusetts was dwarfed when compared with the great premium list, the immense amount to be awarded, and the number of classes for which entries were to be made by that of Michigan.

Those who intend to take stock should be at Kalamazoo with them on Monday the 10th, as the fair opens on the 11th, and continues to the 14th.

The entry fees, are limited to ten per cent. on all premiums contended for over thirty dollars in value. On all premiums of a less amount the entry fee is three dollars for each animal. No animal can be entered for more than one premium, or in other words no horse can be entered in more than a single class.

The classes are thirty five in number, and are designated as follows:

1. Best trotting stallion under six years old.
2. Thoroughbred stallions.
3. Thoroughbred mares.
4. Roadster stallions.
5. Stallions for general use, eight years or over.
6. Stallions for general use, five years and under eight.
7. Stallions " " four years old.
8. Stallions three years old.
9. Stallions two years old.
10. Draft stallions.
11. Mares with foal by side.
12. Brood mares.
13. Fillies, four years and under five.
14. Fillies, three years and under four.
15. Fillies, two years and under three.
16. Fillies, one year and under two.
17. Geldings, four years and under five.
18. Geldings, three years and under four.
19. Geldings, two years and under three.
20. Stallions or geldings one year and under two.
21. Colts under eight months old.
22. Matched geldings or mares, 14 hands or over.
23. Matched geldings or mares, 14 hands and under 16.
24. Roadster matched geldings or mares.
25. Trotting Roadsters in double harness.
26. Family horses, mares or geldings, to drive in buggies.
27. Gentlemen's driving horses, in buggies.
28. Single Roadsters in harness.
29. Gentlemen's saddle horses.
30. Ladies' saddle horses.
31. Ponies, thirteen hands or under.
32. Farm or draft horses, matched mares or geldings.
33. Single farm or draft horses.
34. Racing stallions, speed to be tested.
35. Pacing stallions, mares or geldings in harness, speed to be tested.

The premiums to be offered, range with the exception of one or two large premiums for particular animals, from \$150 down to \$10. Flora Temple and Ethan Allen are to be present, and are engaged to trot together, and test their speed during one of the days of the Fair. Ethan Allen passed through Detroit on his way to Kalamazoo on Thursday last. We believe that the Coldwater breeders will be on hand with strong stables, and Magna Charta. Altogether the exhibition promises to be one of greater interest than has yet been seen in the west.

The several railroads have very generously afforded all the facilities for the transportation of stock and visitors, the horses and grooms being carried free, and the visitors at half fare.

#### Wisconsin State Fair.

The Tenth Annual Exhibition of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society promises to be the finest ever held in that enterprising agricultural State. The grounds, situated within the limits of the city of Madison, and directly on the Mil. and Miss. R. R., are said to be unsurpassed, for natural beauty, by any in the United States.

Among the novel features we notice a competition by counties for a splendid Prize Banner offered by the citizens of Madison. This is awakening a great interest in the several

counties which have entered the lists, and will doubtless secure a very large attendance of exhibitors and people. We commend the policy to other State Societies.

We observe, also, that Wiard's famous Ice-Boat is to be on exhibition, its machinery in full operation.

The Wisconsin State Agricultural Society is one of the most enterprising and efficient in the Union, and we may safely promise all Fair-going people who may wish to attend, an interesting exhibition and a cordial welcome from the hospitable people of one of the most beautiful little cities in the western world.

#### Docking, or Amputating of the Tail of the Horse.

BY J. GAMGEE, V. S., LONDON.

Mayor, the simplifier of human surgery, a title as grand as it is expressive, says in his preface: "We must deplore the patients of those practitioners who are satisfied with what exists, and who make it their duty to remain faithful to eruditely exposed traditions, to loaned introduced usages, and to habits scientifically erected into doctrines, for the exercise of our beautiful profession, and for the greater good of suffering humanity."

"Simplex sigillum veri," words as indelibly engraved on our minds, as they are on the stone under which lie buried the ashes of their immortal author, Boerhaave, are those which sum up the doctrines to guide us in the practice of surgery. We have been born to venerate such an adage, and if it may seem that the subject chosen to promulgate our views be not a happy one, we trust to convince our readers, that enemies to barbarity, and lovers of progress, we are Mayor's disciples, and pilgrims to Boerhaave's shrine.

The consultation of most veterinary works, English and Continental, and the practice we have seen adopted, here and abroad, to cut horses' tails off, have afforded us abundant and undeniable proof that "it never consisted of more than the cutting off a portion of the stump with brute force, and the cruel application afterwards of a hot iron to the small artery of the tail."

My father, Mr. Joseph Gamgee, who for the last thirty years has been in the habit of docking horses, here or in Italy, has learned by his long experience that the best mode of performing the operation is as follows:

A groom walks up to the horses' head, standing in his stall,—for it is best not to disturb the animal,—whilst the tail is prepared. The preparation is merely the separation with the fingers, of the hairs at the part where the tail is to be docked. The line of demarcation, by the separation of hairs, is then made perfectly distinct by the latter being properly tied upwards and backwards. The groom then holds up the near fore leg, and an assistant holds the tail straight out behind, and with a methodical closure of a sharp docking-iron, the horse loses the end of his tail without perceiving it; the only movement generally effected is that of bending his back, and momentarily shrinking. Never will a horse attempt to kick. His foot being now let down to the ground, he has to suffer no more pain, the ligature which has fixed the hairs is undone, they are allowed to fall in their natural position and then tied together below the stump, rather closely up to it, but not over it, and draw as tightly as will admit of its not slipping off unless pulled away. The morning after the operation, the tail is loosened, the clot, or eschar on its cut surface, is not looked at or interfered with, the outer hairs are combed out, and the drops of blood which have dried on them cleared away, and the horse is ready to go to his ordinary work.

We have a splendid lithograph in our portfolio, which strikingly depicts the barbarity attending the use of the actual cautery in this operation. With blinds over the horse's eyes, a slide line on his leg, a stout farrier's twitch on his nose, and a halter on his head, the sensible and frightened animal is pulling back, excited and furious, nearly sitting on his haunches, whilst the red hot ring of iron is being applied to the raw stump, previously powdered over with rosin. The smoke and odorous fumes, are blinding the operator, who is as awkward a fix as the poor horse himself. The print we allude to, although a

masterpiece, but faintly represents the reality; and, as I one day was mentioning my father's practice to a veterinary surgeon, he exclaimed, "Ours is certainly dangerous work, and with the best care, assistants or operator stand a chance to have their brains knocked out." I must mention that this was preeminently a practical man, and all practical men, here or abroad, have until now seared in docking: at least so far as we have learned, with one exception. And it is also a practical, as well as a scientific man, for whom we have the greatest reverence, that said he had been in the habit of tying over the stump, and securing some tow between the hairs, but the practice was not found to answer in all cases. My father has often told me that he has heard of persons tying over the stump, and thus inducing gangrene of one, or more joints of the tail, for the pressure requisite to stop the coccygeal arteries in this way is considerable; whereas, when the hairs are tied below, it is the natural hamostatic, consisting firstly in the retraction and formation of a temporary clot, and secondly of a temporary plug, that comes into operation.

We have seen tetanus resulting from docking by the usual method and heard of several cases of sloughing away of several of the coccygeal bones. We are well aware that a simple prick may cause tetanus, but it is rather strange that to my father such accidents are unknown, because the healing by granulation, under a natural eschar must be more in order than the separation of what has suffered by the hot iron, and reparation by exuded plastic lymph.

If simplicity is the undeniable seal of truth and humanity to be held in view by all operating surgeons, then there is no doubt that a clean cut is no severe operation, and tying of hair unassociated with difficulty or sensation. Some persons may say it is most humane to leave tails as they are; so it is, but men will have their horses docked, because in the sight of the world a horse with three inches taken off the end of his tail carries it better, and it look alighter. We have heard horse-men of all kinds repeatedly say, "That horse will be all the better for having a little of his tail off," and we could not but agree with them.

But, lastly, some diseases may necessitate amputation of the tail. We admit this is extremely rare, but we have had to do it ourselves, and not only in the horse, but have seen it resorted to for a peculiar disease of the coccygeal bones in cattle. In the ox, we are aware that nothing can answer better than the actual cautery, and as the operation is as rare as amputation of one of his extremities, we think it of little importance: but in the horse, had it to be performed only once in a practitioner's lifetime, the simplest and best mode should be adopted; just as if a veterinary surgeon were called upon to tie the carotid to the femoral artery, or to perform the Caesarian operation, he should be expected to do it as a man of science, as a surgeon, and not empirically, as in days of yore.—London Vet.

#### Bones—Their Uses and Value.

The extensive use of bones, in various branches of manufacturing industry in our cities, is a fact but little known to people in general. The value of the article varies according to quality. Thigh bones of bullocks are made into handles of tooth-brushes, and are of the most value, being worth ten or twelve cents each. The jaw bones rank next, and sell for eighteen dollars per thousand; the "short" bones, which are thrown from the family table, are worth fifty cents per bushel. A dealer in New York pays one hundred dollars per day for bones, and there are many in that city who are engaged in the business who pay an equal amount. Ox hoofs are worth \$40 per ton; horse hoofs and sheep hoofs and horns, \$13 per ton. On the arrival of the bones at the factory, the thigh and jaw-bones are cleared of marrow; they are then thrown in a vast cauldron, and boiled until all the marrow and fatty substance attached to them are thoroughly extracted. The fat is then skimmed off and placed into coolers and the bones are deposited into heaps, for assortment. The thigh bones are placed in one heap for the turners; the jaws, and other bones suitable for buttons are placed in a second pile; the bones adapted for bone-black constitute another grade, and the remainder are ground up for phosphates and manures. Bone-black is used by sugar refiners, and it is worth 24 cents per pound.



## Letter from Timothy Blades.

MR. JOHNSTONE—You have no doubt been wondering what has become of me and the Corners. I have been still so long. This stillness is only figuratively speaking and regards my pen, for otherwise I have been busy enough. It was in April sometime that I wrote last, and the spring work and harvesting and one thing another has kept me going pretty steady. But this ain't all. Smith and I have had all the politics of the Corners to attend to, and in so doing have had to neglect the FARMER's interests some. He and I consulted about it, and come to the conclusion that the country must be took care of first, and after that was safe smaller matters might be attended to. So we made up our minds to go in for a President this fall, and we're going in, hit or miss, for somebody. After we got one and have him elected, we'll all feel easier, and I shall try to keep up my credit as a faithful representative of the agricultural interests of Blackberry Corners.

Our crops have been monstrous around here this summer. The Hon. Gen. Bumpers made the remark the other day that he didn't doubt but there would be millions of bushels of wheat this year in this State that nobody would know what to do with. He sold all his off in a hurry, the minute it was harvested, and got ninety cents a bushel for it. He wanted Smith and me to do so too, and said we would be glad to have him take it off our hands at fifty cents a bushel before the year was out; there was so much in the country it must come down, he said. But Smith and I had not been taking the FARMER for nothing. We sold enough at a dollar and ten cents to pay up our little debts round about, and have some to spare yet, which the Gen. may be glad to get at a little advance on what he sold his for. The Hon. Gen. is very sore on the wool question. You see there was some speculators come round here pretty early to fasten what wool there was down to the first price offered. Now there don't any of us raise sheep here but me and Bumpers, for we are the only ones that's got clearings enough fenced to keep them out of the bushes which are mostly blackberry brambles that would tear all the wool off their backs if allowed to run in them. The speculators was pretty flush of money, and they went to the Gen. and offered him forty cents on the pound. He took at once, and engaged every lock and tag lock he had. I told him he was bit, and that I would do better with poorer wool. "How can that be," says he; "I take half a dozen papers and none of 'em says much of anything about wool, so I don't reckon there's going to be a rise, and as a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, I'll take forty now, and you may keep yours and get what you can."

Well, I kept mine about a week and sold for 47½ cents a pound. After that the Gen. sent over to Smith's and borrowed all his FARMERS from April up, and since that he don't want anybody to say wool to him.

I did not intend to say anything about Agamemnon 1st in this letter, but a correspondent of yours alluded to him a few weeks ago in such a way that he evidently intended to bring me out on the subject of cross breeds. As I said before, I cannot, in the present state of the country, pay much attention to agricultural improvements, and your friend need not expect me to go into any argument to prove how much may be anticipated and how little realized from such attempts as I have made. I might point to the animal and say, there he is; let him speak for himself. But whether he says anything to the credit of his forefathers or not, I'm sure his action tells pretty strongly of his foremother. How that critter would run and jump! Such legs! and Agamemnon 1st has got the same, and knows how to use them too. As for the hopes I built upon that bull, they are all blasted. We keep him tied up to corn and punkins, and I'm bound he shall go into the beef barrel this fall, Durham or no Durham. I don't want anybody to say Agamemnon nor agriculture nor anything of the sort to me again till after we get the country saved; then, as I said, I shall feel at liberty to do what I can towards the advancement of rural agricultural improvements.

Yours in respect, TIMOTHY BLADES.  
Blackberry Corners, August 30, 1860.

P. S.—Smith and I talk of coming to the Fair. I shant have anything to show, nor Smith neither. We are just going to see; but here is Bill Putter wants Smith to take his pup along, and wants to know if he can't go in free as an attendant on the dog. T. B.

The Commissioner of Patents has given his hearty concurrence in a proposition for the erection of statues to the memory of great American inventors, the expense to be defrayed by private subscription. Niches will probably be prepared in the patent office building for the reception of such statues.

## The Cattle Disease and its Treatment by Cold Water.

The following account of the treatment of the cattle disease is published in the *Irish Country Gentleman's Newspaper*, by Mr. A. Henderson, author of a very excellent work entitled the "Practical Grazer." As the system agrees in some respects with the mode of treatment recommended by other parties, of putting the animals in a steam bath, for the purpose of sweating them, it seems probable that the hydropathic method recommended may prove beneficial in this disease. At any rate, it is well enough to keep posted in relation to all the methods which have been found to check or cure this dreaded plague:

Mr. Lord states, that under the following treatment—eighteen animals out of twenty have recovered—whilst nineteen animals out of twenty have died under the usual application of depletion, sedatives, counter irritation, &c. "Remove the animal into a large, airy bay, or stall, take a couple of thick horse-rugs, or thick covering, saturate them with the coldest spring water, and place them on the body of the animal, put five or six other rugs or thick coverings upon these, and a long wrapper round over all to keep them close to the body, also two girths, one behind the shoulder and the other before the udder. A long girth fore and aft to keep the clothing from shifting, is advisable. Immediately after adjusting the clothing, give four ounces of spirits of nitre ether in a little cold water, in a wine bottle, with water and ether up to the shoulder; in half an hour or three quarters give another dose; then place a bucket of cold water before the animal, in some cases it will drink two or three buckets, in a short time the animal will perspire; keep clothing on for five or six hours; then remove the cloths, and put two dry rugs on with wrapper and girths; keep them on for a few days, and cast gradually. The diet should be a little thin gruel or bran mash. If the bones are torpid, give one pound and a half of raw (boiled oil is bad for cattle) linseed oil. In the majority of cases, this is not necessary. If the animal is not considerably relieved in ten or twelve hours, repeat the application and doses. Sometimes this has been requisite two or three times, but usually the first only is necessary." From the anxiety of removing from the minds of the public in general, the idea that no cure exists for pleuro-pneumonia, I have far exceeded the detail of such a subject. From the varied success as quoted by men of experience, it might be deemed superfluous stating my experience of the disease, but as my accidental discovery, which I once thought quite original, supports Mr. Lord's method of cure, of which I most approve, as also to fulfill my promise, to give the public my experience of such a disease and leave them to judge of it along with others stated by men of great experience.

In the outset of attempting a cure in 1845, when farming extensively in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, where the disease was occasionally with my neighbors; but not being thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the disease, I contented myself by following the common routine of attempting a cure, as practised by my neighbors, and so generally by cow-doctors, and others of practical experience. This was first to bleed and give physic to cool the blood and keep the bowels open, and, in some instances, to blister the sides in which case I was sometimes successful, but more frequently otherwise; consequently I chimed in with the prevailing opinion, pronouncing the disease incurable, and contented myself with submitting to the difficulties and losses with which I was doomed, along with others, to contend; but a favorite grey mare was attacked with the disease, on which I bestowed extra attention. I still adhered rigidly to old remedies, but found my patient sinking fast under all exertions, and after feeding with gruel, and anything nourishing, she became so much reduced and feeble, laboring under all the most deadly symptoms imaginable, that at length all hopes of recovery were extinct; in short, it was recommended by all who witnessed her agony to put her out of pain, but this I would not submit to, and before leaving her at night, which I was convinced would be the last that I would be troubled with her, and by way of showing my last respect to a great favorite, I covered up her stretched-out form with some horse-sheets, and so left her to die—which I thought inevitable. I went next morning, at break of day, expecting to find her sufferings ended, but to my utter astonishment and gratification, when I opened the door of the loose box, she lifted up her head and looked round, as much as to say I am a little better. And upon examination I found the body to be covered over with a gentle sweat, no doubt

caused from the load of clothes with which she had been covered the night before, so I renewed my exertions by keeping up the perspiration; and finding it somewhat difficult to accomplish, I had recourse to wetting a blanket in cold water, wringing out the water, then covering her up with it, and put some dry blankets over all, which had the effect of raising a great steam, which I continued by the same process to keep up for twenty-four hours, after which I only kept her warm with dry clothing. As I found her daily improving, lessened the burthen of clothes; and by giving her an occasional drink, and continuing to give gruel and other nourishing similar food, she, in a little time, made a complete recovery. I, however, kept her slightly sheeted for some weeks, whilst at grass, putting her in the house all day, if either wet or cold. I need scarcely say that I was not only proud of the recovery of a favorite animal, but of the idea of having, though accidentally, discovered a remedy for so mortal and once-thought incurable disease.

But in order to test the validity of such cure, shortly after, two others of my cattle took the disease, when I commenced by bleeding and physic, which had, apparently, such a good effect at first, that I thought all that was further necessary was to keep them in a well-ventilated, warm house, but soon began to find that the disease was beginning to increase, until, at length, they both became very ill, when I immediately had recourse to the treatment here noticed of my favorite, when both made a most rapid recovery—so I was still prouder than ever; and as the disease in the county, after a great many deaths, began to recede, I regretted not having an opportunity of testing my accidental discovery—cold water cure—a little further; however, I was soon gratified in this respect by the disease again breaking out in a neighbor's stock, but rather assuming a mild form, and the owner being a person rather inclined to leave nature to itself, administered nothing but physic, when a number recovered, but some died. I recommended my cure to him, but being void of faith and strongly tainted with procrastination, he put off from time to time until his loss by death, in milch cows and young cattle became very serious. He had two of the young ones left, which he actually turned out to die in the field; on seeing this I begged the two animals from him to again test my cure, to which he most readily consented, at the same time assuring me that it was a vain attempt. I put them into the house and commenced with the same treatment as before, when they very slowly got better; but by perseverance and strict attention, I again effected the cure, to the owner's utter astonishment. I have thus again laid before the public a statement of facts, which I am confident will prove themselves to be so, if carefully acted up to, and persevered in; should any one of my readers be so unfortunate as to have patients to test the experiment by trying the cold water cure. From all that is here advanced in support of the cold water cure, may be gathered that the same idea may strike two different persons, in or about the same time, as myself and Mr. Lord; but as my cure was not, at least, laid before the public when Mr. Lord wrote upon the subject, I cannot impeach him with being a copyist. Also, that if the wet blankets, &c., are not a cure of themselves, they at least, prepare the animal, by perspiration, so as to make medicine, &c., act quickly, so necessary in this disease, which is generally accompanied with all the pores of the body being shut, as also very much hide bound."

## A Suffolk Pig Contest in Suffolk.

The reporter for one of the London papers gives the following account of a fifty dollar contest on a sow and pigs, at the Suffolk county show in England:

"Mr. Stearn and his challenge were the great sensation among the pigs. A short time since Mr. Stearn offered, under the auspices of the Society, to show a sow and pigs against all the world for ten pounds a side; while the excitement was immensely increased by this being taken up in his own county.—Mr. G. M. Sexton was willing to compare a black sow and her thirteen pigs against Mr. Stearn's white sow and her fourteen pigs, and so the wager was made. Great, then, was the preparation at Brandeston. As Mr. Austin, the Recorder of Ipswich, and Mr. Stearn's landlord, detailed at the dinner, for the last three weeks the two households, the masters, the men, the ladies, and the children, had been alternately in 'the ecstasy of hope and the agony of apprehension.' Every morning brought some fresh rumor. Every morning did the white sow and her litter take their bath of suds, milk and sugar. And when they came to Framlingham, 'the sow rode in

her own private carriage, while I was on the point of offering a parasol a-piece for the little pigs.' Mr. Stearn was in no ways behind his landlord in doing proper honor to 'the most beautiful pigs under the sun,' and had attendant swineherds in waiting round the roofed-in pen, appropriately and becomingly attired, in red jockey jackets, with blue caps and white trousers. It would have been hard indeed, to have been beaten after this, although long did the judges deliberate. Mr. Sexton's sow was clearly the better of the two, and took the first prize of her class here, as she did at Norwich. But the white pigs were wonderful; and whether it was the milk, the suds, or the sugar, never was there such a litter of their age. So eventually the sweepstakes was decided in their favor, and 'this torture of mind, these agonies of hope and despair in Brandeston,' brought to a triumphant end."

## Mules Sales.

The following sales of mules have recently been made in Clark Co., Ky., as we learn from the *Kentucky Farmer*:

Benjamin B. Groom, Esq., sold to Moss & Co., 110 fat mules for \$170 per head.

William R. Duncan & Co., purchased fifty head of Daniel Smith's mules at \$152 per head, about the same number of John W. Redmon \$156.25 per head.

Colby Quisenbury, Esq., sold his mules to a company in the South, at \$136 per head, cash.

Henry W. Calmes sold his mules to Mr. Wright, of the South, at \$158 per head.

Harrison Thompson sold 100 mules to Richardson, of Louisiana, for \$17,000—\$170 per head.

From the above indications, mules are selling at figures as high as they did last year.

## HOME MISCELLANEA.

## Errors to be Taught in our Common Schools.

MR. FARMER—The Superintendent of Public Instruction recommends Wells' Familiar Science and Natural Philosophy as text books to be used in schools; and I therefore wish to point out a few of the errors contained in the former; the latter I have not seen; but suppose it contains the same, stereotyped.

On page 20, Mr. Wells says: "If the earth attracts a body with a certain force at the distance of one mile, it will attract it with four times the force at half a mile, with nine times the force at one-third of a mile, and so on in like proportion. On the contrary, it will attract it with but one-fourth the force at two miles, one-ninth the force at three miles, one sixteenth the force at four miles, and so on as the distance increases."

Page 25, he says: "A ball of iron weighing one thousand pounds at the level of the sea, would be perceived to have lost two pounds of its weight if taken to the top of a mountain four miles high, a spring balance being used."

Now, it is obvious that, if the rule on page 20 were true, the ball carried on the mountain would weigh only one-sixteenth its weight at the level of the sea or sixty-two and a half pounds, instead of nine hundred and ninety eight.

The fact is, the unit of attraction bears no relation to the arbitrary measurements of created beings, but partakes, everywhere, of the immensity of the Creator's works. And we have the following universal rule.

The unit of distance that governs the force of gravitation, is the semi-diameter of the attracting body; and the force of attraction decreases as the squares of the distances, from the centre of the attracting body, measured in semi diameters, increase. For example—

The most laborious and accurate measurements and calculations, make the equatorial semi-diameter of the earth 3,962.4365 miles, and the polar semi-diameter 3,949.317 miles; but, for convenience of calculation, assume its mean diameter to be 4,000 miles. Then, if a body weighing thirty-six pounds, at the level were elevated 4,000 miles above that level, it would weigh only nine pounds; at the distance of 8,000 miles it would weigh only four pounds, etc.

On the other hand, if a straight hole were bored from surface to surface through the earth's centre, any body placed at the centre would weigh nothing, and remain at rest; because, being surrounded with equal quantities of matter on every side, it would be attracted with equal force, in every direction.

Below the surface of any attracting body the force of gravitation decreases from the surface to the centre, in direct ratio of the distance from the centre, measured in semi diameter, as before.

Thus, at 1000 miles from the earth's centre, a body weighing thirty-six pounds at the surface, would weigh only nine pounds; at 2000

miles from the centre, eighteen pounds, etc.

On page 76, Mr. Wells treats of the pressure of air in a diving bell, and says: "The pressure thus caused is sometimes sufficient to rupture the membrane of the tympanum, and produce incurable deafness."

Now, every anatomist knows that there is an open passage from the mouth to the inside of this membrane; consequently the air condensed in the diving bell presses with equal force against this membrane, on both sides of it; and the pressure on the inside is precisely equal to the pressure on the outside. How a rupture can be produced under such conditions, would puzzle even Mr. Wells to demonstrate.

Page 351, Mr. Wells asks: "Are all material forms on the earth the result of chemical combinations?" and answers, "They are; and the chief object of the science of chemistry is to ascertain the composition of substances, and to determine the laws by which they are governed."

Here he seems to have forgotten that many natural substances are often found in an elementary state. Among these diamond and gold stand conspicuous; and it is generally stated by Scientists that some of the gases never naturally combine chemically with each other, but simply diffuse themselves among each other. Consequently atmospheric air is not a chemical combination.

Page 356, Mr. Wells treats of oxygen, and asks: "Of what use is oxygen in the atmosphere?" and answers, "It sustains animal life and supports combustion." But it is well known that, if a person or animal be made to respire pure oxygen, it cannot survive the experiment during a single day. Oxygen, then, does not sustain animal life, though it is necessary to its sustenance; and so are food, water, sleep, and other things, as well as oxygen. But he qualifies his assertion by asking: "If an animal was immersed in oxygen gas, would it live longer than in an equal volume of pure air?" and by answering, "It would; at the same time animal life could not be sustained for a long time in pure oxygen."

Now, if the United States Capitol were air tight and filled with oxygen, a person or animal could not live in it for a single day; but, if filled with air, one might live in it for a week or longer. Therefore, neither of these statements is true. The fact is, the electricity contained in the atmosphere is the principal supporter of animal and human life; and the oxygen only serves to combine with and carry off from the lungs, the carbon introduced into the system with our food, in the form of carbonic acid.

H. R. SCHETTERLY.

## Farmers Should Write.

MR. EDITOR:—It is said that motive is the mainspring of human action, often selfish however, and at times commendable. Question—what motive stimulates you to write? to gain notoriety? I think not as my age and limited education would forbid, what then? If possible to persuade a respectable class of young farmers to break away from the restraints that surround them. It is conceded that a great reform is needed, from what source shall it emanate? From our State institution exclusively? Although it be a bright luminary, yet there are limits to its rays, we think there should be other lesser lights. Shall we look to a class who are yet inclined to carry a stone in one end of the bag and the grist in the other? No, sir, we have multitudes of young farmers who can reason and observe clearly; those observations should be written out that others may be benefited thereby; an interchange of thought will stimulate to action and will manifest itself in various ways particularly in circulating good agricultural papers, &c.

How pleasant the idea to be surrounded by a community of self-reliable farmers, who could, if occasion required, entertain their fellows with a good selection of well disciplined thoughts. I am anxiously looking for a class of men who will not allow in their catalogue, how to reclaim worn out land, who will not suffer their virgin soil to be forced so far from its financial state. Again how vast the field for reflection, far more pleasing to examine nature's gifts than to repine over the depravity of our race. Witness, if you please the simple grain of corn, its first feeble effort to spring into life, watch its gradual progress to maturity, how beautiful the process.

Again the animal kingdom, mark that beautiful structure, that piece of mechanism which we call man. How wonderful again the planetary system—surely there must exist somewhere a great first cause who superintends this mighty structure. But stop, I am straying too far from home. Thank you for past indulgence.

In this section we have some very fine pieces of corn. The recent rains have injured some on our level lands however.

WILLIAM E. ELLIS.

Blissfield, August 30, 1860.



## The Garden & Orchard.

### Fruits in Season.

**Summer Franc Real Pear** has been ripening for the last ten or twelve days. It is a fine looking fruit, of good size, but of only second quality. The tree is a fine, compact grower, with the young shoots and leaves very downy and the leaves much recurved, giving the tree a very distinct appearance. It seems to be successful on the quince, and, should it be found permanently so, it may be desirable on that stock, as it comes at a season when few if any others ripen, which will succeed on this stock.

**Tyson** is now just in season. This variety is of native origin, and has been some time in cultivation; but has been sparingly planted, probably, on account of its reputation for tardy fruiting. It follows Rostiezer, to which it is somewhat similar in appearance, although by no means equal to it in richness. It has done moderately well, for a few years, on the quince. On free stocks it is all that need be desired, in this respect; and, when once in bearing, may prove profitable as a market fruit immediately preceding the Bartlett.

**Beurre d'Anjou** is now ripe. It has been fruiting with the writer for several years, and proves to be a very beautiful fruit, with a brilliant red cheek, and is quite tender, buttery and melting; but is seldom better than third rate, owing to the fact that it is usually stringy. The American Pomological Society have placed it on their list of rejected fruits.

**Garden Royal** is a rich, excellent and beautiful apple, which appears to be but little known or cultivated. It is just ripening with American Summer Pearmain, to which it has some points of resemblance, both in fruit and tree. It is recommended by the American Pomological Society as suitable for gardens, probably from the bushy, compact habit of the tree, in which it is somewhat like the Summer Pearmain and Norton's Melon.

**Anglo American** is a fine sweet apple, now in season. It is of full medium size; yellow striped and splashed with red and of good quality; but, coming in as it does, with Golden Sweet and Jersey Sweet, two of our very best sweet apples, and both possessing the very desirable qualities of vigorous growth and great productiveness, it must establish a reputation for these qualities before it can be recommended for cultivation.

**Munson Sweet** is another comparatively recent introduction, now fruiting here for the first time, and which is just commencing to ripen. It is above medium size, pale yellow, with occasionally a blush, juicy and unusually rich, but hardly as much so as Jersey Sweet. It is said to remain in use till February.

**Sops of Wine** is but little known here, although much grown among cultivators farther west, on account of its superior hardness. It is a very beautiful fruit, of very brilliant color, with the flesh often tinged with red; but, in quality, it will by no means compare with many others of the same season. It barely escaped going upon the rejected list at the last meeting of the American Pomological Society.

Plymouth, Sept. 3d, 1860.

T. T. LYON.

### New Mode of Saving Trees from the Ravages of the Borer.

I promised you a chapter, showing a way to save apple-trees which are completely girdled round by that fatal scourge of the orchard, the Borer. In the first fourteen years after planting my apple orchard, I lost more than a hundred trees by the depredations of that hateful worm, and then found out a way to save my trees which he had gnawed round; since which discovery, it is ten years and in all that time I have never, from his mischief, lost the first tree, nor expect ever to lose one. I, in fact, begin to rather like him, as he has given me so many fine subjects on which to show my skill in horticultural surgery, and many of the trees which I found girdled entirely round, and the top completely cut off from the circulation of the sap from the roots, as I showed Mr. Ongley, are now as thrifty and vigorous trees as are in my orchard.

But the mode of operation by which I effect this result is as follows: I scrape back all the soil from the girdled tree down to the roots, which leaves the wounded part and the worms in a girdle four inches above roots. I then pass a strong, sharp knife through the bark at the roots, and make a clean vertical cut up the tree for ten inches, through the bark, crossing the belt of worms, and continuing into the bark above the wound. I thus pass round the trees dividing the bark

into sections of two or three inches wide, according to the size of the tree. I now see to it, that all worms and their litter are removed, and then have ready some thrifty water sprouts, which I cut into sections to correspond with the length of the vertical sections in the bark. These I point at each end by a gentle slope from the bark on the one side to that on the other, and then run one of the ends between the bark and wood next to the root of the tree, with the cut part resting on the wood of the tree; and the other end reaching two or three inches above and across the girdled part, is nicely inserted under the bark, and each cut end now rests upon the albumen or young sap-wood, which it takes up at the root, and as a duct conveys across the section where the bark is severed from the tree. A circulation of the sap now takes place. You pass round your tree in this way, confining the bark above the girdle and below it upon the ducts with a string; then make a mound of earth round your tree to reach above all this, and leave it till autumn, and the ducts will have grown into a group of strong nerves. Visit it a year afterward, and these nerves will have formed a compact, corrugated shield over the wounded part of the tree, giving it the appearance of greater strength. There is, in fact, no cause why an apple tree should ever be lost from the ravages of the Borer, as his attacks are ever at the surface of the ground, and never meddling with the roots.

My next chapter will teach the way to rejuvenate a sickly tree, by furnishing it with a set of new and healthy roots.—SILAS McDOWELL, in *Cincinnati*.

Franklin, Marion Co., N. C., June, 1860.

### Early Summer Apples.

The Cincinnati Horticultural Society at its last meeting had a discussion upon the best varieties of early summer apples, in which the following remarks upon the subject were elicited:

"Mr. Buchanan recommended the Red Astrachan, for its beauty, quality, and value in market, particularly for cooking; the Early Harvest, Summer Rose, Early Strawberry, and Red Streak; the best for sale. The Benoni, Summer Queen, Bohanon, and Early Bough, he recommends simply for eating and cooking; not as a profitable market fruit.—Mr. B. named the Red Astrachan, not because it was superior to the Early Harvest, but because it was more showy. The Early Strawberry, Summer Queen, Bohanon, Maiden's Blush, Benoni, and Drap d'Or he would prefer in the order named.

Mr. Pierson said that the Prince's Early Harvest was a superior apple, and for two or three years past it had ripened better with him than any other.

Mr. McWilliams coincided with the recommendations of Mr. Buchanan, and named Prince's Early Harvest as the first, in his estimation.

Mr. Heaver remarked that there was some confusion between the Early Harvest and another, known as Flagg's Early Harvest.

Professor Cary said there should be greater discrimination in making remarks in relation to these early apples. Some were fine for dessert, others remarkable for bearing, while they were indifferent for table. Some were good for market, merely because they were large, showy, and good bearers. Let the qualities of each be named, as likewise the soils best adapted to these various kinds introduced. He had had experience in growing most of those presented for exhibition.—He prefers, as the best early varieties, Prince's Harvest, Summer Rose, Red Astrachan; all good for a dessert. The Prince's Harvest does not produce large crops in early life, but its bearing improves with age. The Red Streak is one of the largest and most profitable early apples, but it is an indifferent fruit. These he would recommend as best, from his own experience, growing and bearing well on all our high ground around Cincinnati.

Mr. Stoms would name some points not touched upon by those who had spoken.—The number of trees he had in bearing was not large, but of some he could speak. Regard must be had to soil, the habits of the trees, and their bearing qualities. He had one or two trees of the Early Bough; it was a shy bearer. Carry the apples of this tree ten miles to market, and they will be bruised—their sale injured. He went through the market this morning, and did not find a single perfect summer apple. The Early Harvest was in high favor with him; he could make more money with the Early Harvest at \$1.00 a barrel, than with the early Juneating at \$2 a barrel. The Early Harvest would improve as it grew older. The Summer Queen was the best early apple for cooking, and good to ship; it was salable, uniform in shape, and

had borne with him full crops, three years in succession. He had two trees of what Mr. Buchanan called the Carolina Sweet, known as Sweet June, or High Top Sweet.

Mr. Heaver said, we ought to guard against an over-sanguine estimate of the Sweet June Sweet apples did not sell in this market.—The list given by Mr. Buchanan was correct. In reference to the Maiden's Blush and Drap d'Or, he said they were summer apples, it is true, but they were late, and should not be considered in this connection. Mr. Heaver said the Juneating would be gone before the Early Harvest came in. It was the first apple in market, the first that came into the London market. This is the white Juneating; it comes before the Red Astrachan. Then the Early Harvest. These are paying apples.—West of us, in St. Louis, the Carolina Red June was held in high esteem. Our Illinois friends have named this simply Red June. It will, doubtless come into favor here when known. He recommends planting this variety, and gave it as the opinion of an old cultivator, that red apples were the most profitable.

Mr. Hill could endorse what had been said, particularly of the Early Harvest and Summer Queen. The Trenton Early, an August apple, was the best, a good cook apple; was a fine grower, with twigs slender. An idea having been expressed that the Trenton Early and Drap d'Or were identical, Mr. Hill gave the points of difference.

Mr. Riley said he had known the Carolina Red June for four or five years; it was of excellent flavor, and a full bearer. Of the Early Harvest, he said he would hardly place it second to the Red June or Red Astrachan.

Dr. Warder being called upon, read the following as the early apples best for cultivation or sale, consecutively as named: Yellow June, Prince's Early Harvest, Summer Rose, Strawberry or Juneating, Red June, Red Astrachan."

### HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

#### Strawberries.

The *Triomphe de Gand*, a European variety, seems to be getting into favor. A very extensive cultivator at Pittsburgh, who has fifteen acres planted with the Wilson's Albany, thus remarks relative to this variety: "But little has yet been said about this variety, and it has not been generally cultivated, but as soon as well known, it will be the most popular strawberry in the country.—There is no known excellence which it does not possess. The plants are thrifty, hardy and vigorous growers, bearing their fruit well up, which renders it easy to be kept clean. They are wonderfully productive, and the fruit is not only usually of very large size, but uniformly so, and throughout the season, which is longer with it than with most other varieties. The flavor is every thing which could be desired. It is of a very beautiful crimson color, glossy and altogether lovely. It keeps well after being picked, retaining its beautiful color and firmness, and carries better than any other variety."

#### Trimming the Tomato.

The *Working Farmer* advises the trimming of the tomato vine. It bears 80 per cent. of its fruit within eighteen inches of the root, and if the plant is trimmed of its superabundant growth of fruit at the ends, as well as of stock, what is left will be more perfect, and of greater weight and measure during the season. Eighteen inches is a little too close, perhaps. The same rule should be followed as in the summer trimming of the grape vine—i. e., leave some foliage beyond the fruit. The *Farmer* advises also that the trimmings be buried near the plant, as they make good manure.

#### Pears.

We note that the *Kalamazoo Telegraph*, describing the fruit on the farm of the Hon. Samuel Clark, of that place, states that "Mr. Clark says it is demonstrated beyond any kind of doubt that pears are more easily cultivated than apples, or, indeed, any other tree fruit, and the appearance of his pears confirmed his statement. In this remark Mr. Davis heartily concurred. In a row of some thirty standards of the *Barlett* and *Ver-galieu*, or *White Doyenne*, of but three years' growth, there was scarcely a tree but was loaded with all it could carry of this delicious fruit. This was in his newly extended orchard. In the garden was a five variety of dwarf and standards, many of the trees being literally borne down with fruit."

In the garden of Philo Parsons of this city, who has a large number of dwarf pears in full fruit this season only three years from the graft, one tree was pointed out to us that had on it 116 pears, and there were a number of others that were nearly as well loaded. There seems to be little difficulty with dwarf pears now that their management is understood.

#### Why Dwarf Pears Fail.

The *Country Gentleman* gives five reasons why dwarf pears do not succeed. As they are reasonable ones, we give them for the benefit of our readers: "First, bad stocks to commence with. Second, want of pruning, and allowing them to grow with old, stunted wood. Third, want of cultivation, and permitting weeds and grass to grow about their roots; and not giving them broadcast, melon culture. Fourth, want of manure; if the soil is poor and its fertility is not renewed, they can not flourish. Fifth, a bad selection of sorts. Any one of these causes will produce failure." We might add to the above, that want of thorough drainage and deep cultivation is often a cause of failure.—*Ohio Farmer*.

It is estimated that the value of the tobacco crop in Connecticut averages \$300 per acre each year.

### Vine Culture.

Mr. Thomas Baynes, of Baltimore, has recently published a small pamphlet on the cultivation of the grape vine, from which we make some extracts:—

#### PLANTING.

The best time of the year to transplant a vine is immediately after the fall of the leaf. The ground in which it is to be planted must be prepared agreeably to the directions given above; this being done, dig a hole for the reception of the vine about two feet deep, and of the same width and length; and if, after the plant is taken up, its roots should prove too long for this, the size of the hole must be increased, as, on no account, must the roots be crippled in their extension.

Loosen the sides and bottom of the hole, and to the soil that is taken out, add a couple of shovelfuls of well-rotted dung, and mix the whole well together, making it very fine. Put the mold into the hole again to within nine inches of the top and it will be ready to receive the vine. This must have been carefully taken up, with its roots as entire as possible, and if any of them be bruised or in any way injured, they must be pruned back to the sound parts. Fix the vine in the hole with its stem about six inches from the wall, and let the bottom bud be just even with the surface of the ground. Spread the roots out in a horizontal direction, at equal distances from each other, and in a similar manner to the spokes of a fan, then fill the hole with the mold nearly to the top. Take hold of the stem, and drawing it upward a little, give it two or three shakes with the hand, that the mold may settle well around the roots; after which fill up the hole with the remainder of the mold; cut the vine down to the two bottom buds, and the operation will be completed.

In the fall of 1855, I bought grape plants two years, at twenty five cents each, and planted them in borders prepared as described, and cut them down to the second bud from the ground. In 1856, I pinched off all the fruit on first appearance, and, in the fall, cut them back to about seven feet. In 1857, allowed them to bear about ten bunches each, and, in the fall, cut away about one half of the new wood.

This year (1858), I have sold the grapes of four vines for \$15, (each vine occupying eight feet each way, making sixty-four feet,) which is equal to \$2,051.87 per acre, per annum.

#### BEARING OF FRUIT AND PRUNING.

From my experience, I find that the weight of fruit which any vine, that has not been previously overcropped, will bring to the highest perfection without impairing its vital powers, is in proportion to the thickness of the stem.

No vine is to be considered a fruit bearer, until its stem measures three inches in girth, as at a less size vines ought never to be suffered to ripen fruit. This is a rule that should be adhered to in the management of young vines, so as to husband their strength until their roots have multiplied sufficiently to provide a full supply of nourishment without suffering from exhaustion. As already stated, the greatest quantity of grapes which any vine can perfectly mature, is in proportion to the circumference of its stem measured just above the ground, viz:

8 inches—10 lbs., or 20 bunches, allowing  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per bunch.  
8½ inches—15 lbs., or 30 bunches.  
4 inches—20 lbs., or 40 bunches.  
Adding ten pounds for every additional inch.

In summer, as soon as the berries are set, the bunches required to produce the given weight of fruit are selected to remain, and the excess immediately cut off. I have frequently cut off, at the proper period in the summer, as much as half, and sometimes even three-fourths of the fruit, in order to reduce it to its proper quantity. I have frequently seen vines groaning as it were, beneath their prodigious number of bunches; and have, on such occasions, invariably pointed out to the owners of them the certainty of the plant being crippled, if the whole quantity produced were suffered to remain and ripen.—But any representation of this sort made by me to any one, rarely had the effect of causing the excess in the quantity to be reduced even by a single bunch—so deeply-rooted seems to be the belief, that because the vine shows a great number of bunches of grapes, it can therefore ripen them. This, I believe is one, and perhaps the principal cause of the failure attending so many grape vines both in towns and country. In pruning, always cut upward, and in a sloping direction, and let the cut be on the opposite side of the bud. Prune so as to leave as few wounds as possible, and let the surface of every cut be perfectly smooth. Never prune in frosty weather, nor in March, April, or May. Pruning in either of these months causes bleeding.

### FARM MISCELLANEA.

#### Corn Fodder—Labels and Parsnips.

ED. MICHIGAN FARMER:—I wish through your valuable paper to give to your readers "my plan" for putting up corn fodder. I leave no standard hill, but put up stooks as large as can be, bound with a double rye straw band. I put a small band in addition at the tops to keep the rain from running in, and have the corn set up well. No slouching for me! When I come to husk I pull the stooks over and husk them without taking off the band. When the stook is finished I roll the stalks back to their original place, and press down the tops with the foot, to straighten the bundle out. By managing in this way the husks and leaves which have been soiled by the rains and weather, still remain on the outside. I then place four of these bundles together, which makes a strong stook, and let them stand until winter, and draw them on sleigh or wagon as I need them for the stock. This method keeps the fodder in the best state of preservation of any way I know of. The only complaint any one has against it is that the bundles are a little too heavy. But then we should consider that the stalks at that time are perfectly dry.

And here let me say that bits of tin such as can be procured among the rubbish at any tin shop, will make the best labels for fruit trees. Take a small old file, make it sharp at the point, and write on the tin whatever is necessary, put a wire through one corner of it, and the scratch of writing will rust in, and make a permanent label—one that will last forever. It is very easy to write on tin with steel sharp pointed.

Every family should raise a quantity of parsnips for winter and early spring use.—We boil them the same as potatoes until they are thoroughly cooked, and do not jam them before placing on the table, but put them on the table whole. They make an excellent meal in this way, and are, I certainly believe, productive of health.

FLOW BOY.

Manchester, March 6th, 1860.

#### Importation of Jacks from Spain.

The Vanderbilt which arrived on the 26th of last month at New York, brought over the largest importation of Spanish mules ever brought to this country, consisting of eighteen jacks and seven jennies. The lot was purchased in Spain by Dr. Wilson and Mr. Warren and driven over the mountains to Havre, where they were stabled in the storehouse until the sailing of the steamer. Unfortunately, the building took fire, and two of the finest jacks were burned to death, one died subsequently from the injuries then received, and two others were badly burned but are rapidly recovering. The animals are splendid specimens of the kind, some of them being fourteen and a half hands high, and stout in proportion. One of the jacks is valued at over \$5,000. The jennies have been imported for the purpose of keeping up the stock. The voyage was quite a rough one, but the stock bore it very well, and are now in prime condition.

#### Salt and Fence Posts.

A correspondent of N. H. *Journal of Agriculture* says:

I have just been to examine some that I set thirty or thirty-one years ago. I found them all sound and erect. That is, I tried every one of them, and found them to stand firm. They are white oak, about five and a half inches square, with the part set in the ground unshaved. After setting, I bored into each post about three inches above the ground, with a two inch auger, at an angle of about 45 degrees, and filled the hole with salt, and plugged it up. The plugs are all in, and the posts look as sound as when set. I put in about one half a pint of salt to a post. As I tried none without salt, I cannot say whether it was the salt or something else that preserved the posts.

#### Use of Hungarian Grass.

A correspondent in the *Northwestern Farmer* writes relative to Hungarian grass: "It is fed profusely to horses, while at the same time they are fed well of oats or corn. In all such cases I do not wonder that many horses die. The seed of the Hungarian grass contains a large amount of oil, making it as food, alone, almost too highly carbonized; but when large feeds of corn and oats are given in addition, there is so much carbonized food taken into the stomach as to effect the horse diuretically. 'I know,' said a farmer, 'that Hungarian grass injures my horses, but my cattle do well on it.' Reason: The cattle get no grain, but in addition to the Hungarian get a good deal of coarser food, such as straw, corn-stalks, &c.



1860. THE ANNUAL FAIR 1860.  
OF THE  
Michigan State Agricultural Society,  
AT  
DETROIT,  
OCTOBER 24, 3d, 4th and 5th, 1860.  
Premiums Offered to the Amount of \$5,000.  
ANNUAL ADDRESS BY HON. C. M. CLAY.

The Annual Exhibition will be held this year on the same spacious grounds as were occupied by the Society in 1859, and which are known as the DETROIT RIDING PARK.

On this Park are erected the various Halls for the accommodation of exhibitors and the protection of the articles entered by them.

The HALL OF MANUFACTURES is one hundred feet long and fifty feet in width, shingle roofed, and affording ample room for the display of the Domestic and Foreign Manufactures.

AGRICULTURAL HALL is one hundred feet long and thirty feet wide; and in it will be exhibited the products of the Farm and the Garden.

The MECHANIC'S HALL, a large building one hundred and fifty feet long and thirty feet wide, affords ample room for the Inventors and Mechanics to give their work to the public of Michigan.

THE FLORAL HALL will be decorated in the same beautiful style which has made it the admiration of visitors for the past two years, and amongst its attractions, Professor Winchell, the State Geologist, will exhibit a complete

Collection of Geological Specimens illustrative of the mineral and industrial resources of the State.

Here the residents of each county will have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the mineral productions of their particular section.

THE DISPLAY OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS promises to be one of the greatest ever seen in Michigan, and for the purpose of calling forth from all quarters a full exhibition of this important interest, the Executive Committee have directed that the large tent of the Society shall be fitted up exclusively for the accommodation of exhibitors of fruit, and have appointed a special pomological superintendent and committee.

There is erected also a range of three hundred stables for the accommodation of the Horses, of which the largest show will be made this year that has ever been seen in Michigan.

A WIDE AND EXCELLENT MILE TRACK extends around the grounds, and affords the most perfect arrangement for the trial and exhibition of all kinds of stock.

A GRAND STAND TO SEAT 2,500 VISITORS, extends along the track in front of the judges stand, and permits the thorough examination of all stock exhibited in the arena in front.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE CATTLE, which promises to include the finest show of the improved breeds ever seen in Michigan, will be conducted in the

SPACIOUS AMPHITHEATER, which will seat two thousand persons, where the proceedings will be enlivened by the music of the Band.

The entries of Stock, Implements, and all other articles, may be made at any time previous to the Fair, at the office of the Secretary, 130 Jefferson Avenue, and each exhibitor is requested to have prepared a complete written list of their several articles proposed to be entered.

PROGRAMME.  
Tuesday, Oct. 2d.—First Day.—All entries must be made previous to 7 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, Oct. 3d.—Second Day.—The Viewing Committees in charge of the Cattle and Horses will be ready to proceed at 10 o'clock A. M.

A GRAND PROCESSION OF THE CATTLE will precede the commencement of the examination.

THE HORSES OF ALL WORK AND THE BLACK HAWK AND MORGAN Classes will be examined and tested in front of the Grand Stand.

Thursday, Oct. 4th.—Third Day.—The completion of the examination of the Cattle.

A GRAND CAVALCADE OF ALL THE HORSES will take place in the morning, previous to the examination of the

THOROUGHBRED, HALF THOROUGHBRED, DRAUGHT AND MATCHED HORSES.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, the ANNUAL ADDRESS will be delivered by the

HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

Friday, Oct. 5th.—Fourth Day.—All classes of stock not previously examined will be viewed by the appropriate judges. At 9 o'clock A. M. the judges will call up the

STABLES OF COLTS, THE WORKING HORSES, THE JACKS AND MULES, and conclude with the test of the

TROTTER CLASSES OF HORSES.

\*The election of officers will be held at three o'clock P. M.

All sales of live stock will take place on the last day of the exhibition, and notices must be left at the Secretary's office one day previous to those desirous of selling, that due notice of the same may appear in the programme of the day.

ENTRY AND ADMISSION.  
Membership tickets are each one dollar, and the purchaser will receive with it four admission tickets. The membership ticket is not an admission ticket, and is not received at the gates.

Admission tickets to the grounds will be sold at the gates only, at 25 cents each.

Checks for the admission of exhibitors and attendants may be procured by application at the office of the Secretary.

The several Railroads will grant to exhibitors and visitors the same facilities for the transportation of stock, implements and goods as have been heretofore accorded, viz: freights free and passengers at reduced rates.

Copies of the Rules and Regulations, and of the Premium List will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, at the office of the Society, 180 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

H. G. WELLS, President.  
R. F. JOHNSTONE, Secretary.

PHILO PARSONS, Secy., Detroit. A. S. BERRY, Adrian.  
JAMES BAYLER, Lansing. R. F. JOHNSTONE, Secy., DEPARTMENTS IN CHARGE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry.—H. E. Degarmo of Lyons, H. P. Sly of Plymouth.

Horses, and Grand Stand.—J. B. Crippen, Coldwater, and C. Dickey, Marshall.

Agricultural Hall.—Archibald Jewell, of Dowagiac, Hall of Manufactures.—G. E. Kitton, St. Clair, and E. H. Thompson, Flint.

Hall of Mechanics and Implements.—Frederick Fowler, Hillsdale.

Floral Hall.—Geo. K. Johnson, Grand Rapids, and Jas. Birney, Bay City.

Gates and Police.—Horace Welsh, Ypsilanti.

Superintendent of Fruit Committee.—T. T. Lyon, of Plymouth; J. C. Holmes, Lansing; S. O. Knapp, Jackson.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. APPLETON & Co., New York. New Am. Cyclopaedia, SMITH & HANCHETT, Syracuse. Syracuse Nurseries.

## STATE FAIRS FOR 1860.

Michigan	.....	Detroit	.....	Oct. 2 to 5
National Horse Show	.....	Springfield, Mass.	.....	Sept. 4-7
Illinois	.....	Jacksonville	.....	" 11-14
Vermont	.....	Burlington	.....	" 11-14
Pomological Society	.....	Philadelphia	.....	" 11-14
Kentucky	.....	Bowling Green	.....	" 18-21
Nebraska	.....	Omaha	.....	" 19-21
Pennsylvania	.....	Wyoming	.....	" 22-25
St. Louis	.....	St. Louis	.....	" 24-27
Wisconsin	.....	Madison	.....	" 24-27
Maine	.....	.....	.....	" 25-28
Ohio	.....	Dayton	.....	" 25-28
United States	.....	Cincinnati	.....	" 12-20
Upper Canada	.....	Hamilton	.....	" 1-4
Iowa	.....	Iowa City	.....	Oct. 1-4
New York	.....	Elmira	.....	" 1-4
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	" 9-12
Indiana	.....	Indianapolis	.....	" 15-20
Georgia	.....	Augusta	.....	" 22-27
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 29 to Nov. 2

## COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

County.	Place	Secretary.	Time.
Berrien	.....	R. W. Landon	Sept. 26-28
Cass	.....	Cassopolis, C. W. Clisbee	Sept. 5-7
Battle Creek	.....	Battle Creek, D. R. Barnham	Sept. 26-28
Agl. & Mech.	.....	Chas. W. Weston	" 26-28
Macomb	.....	Frank Little	" 26-28
Kalamazoo	.....	Lyman Judson	" 26-28
Livingston	.....	J. R. Bowman	Oct. 10-12
Horse Show	.....	F. Kidder	Sept. 11-14
Horse Show	.....	A. A. Belden	" 20-21
Shiawassee	.....	B. W. Davis	Sept. 17-19
Ingham	.....	W. G. Woodworth	" 27-29
Lenawee	.....	.....	" 27-29
Lapeer	.....	.....	" 27-29
Saginaw	.....	H. Loomis	" 27-29
Van Buren	.....	W. H. Harrison	" 27-29
St. Joseph	.....	W. G. Woodworth	" 27-29
Washtenaw	.....	Ann Arbor	Oct. 10-12
Branch	.....	D. B. Dennis	" 26-28
St. Clair	.....	.....	" 27-29
Washtenaw & Wayne	.....	M. A. Parks	Oct. 12-14
Allegan	.....	A. S. Butler	" 8 & 4
Calhoun	.....	S. S. Lacey	" 9-11
Morenci Soc., Morenci	.....	.....	" 1 & 2

## MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1860.

## Editorial Miscellany

Mr. John Parsons, of Cleveland, lately called upon us, with a model of an improvement in drain tile, which we consider highly valuable. The improvement consists of a sole adapted to the common horse shoe tile, each sole is the same length as the tile, and on its upper surface two ribs or flanges run its whole length. These flanges are about half an inch in height, and serve the purpose not only of keeping the tile in place, but form also a water course inside. The edges of the common horse shoe tile fit directly over the flanges or ribs of the sole, and make the most complete combination of sole and arch possible. The breakage of joints of the sole and the tile secures the permanent position of the tiles in place, and so that the points may fit one another in a direct line for miles, and not one can be out of place; The improvement we esteem one of the best we have had the opportunity to note in this department of agricultural improvement. For passing through beds of quicksand also, we esteem these soles a very valuable acquisition. We sent Mr. Parsons to our friend Daines, who is busy as usual this year in getting out tiles in quantities to supply the demand which has increased in his neighborhood for draining material. Wait till we get some more of the big ditches cut, which the ditching law authorizes, and we shall hear of many inquiries for draining material of the best quality.

The population of the city of Detroit is the vexed question of the time. There is not a man in the city that does not believe that extreme injustice has been done to Detroit by the enumeration of its inhabitants, and it certainly must be regarded as an astonishing circumstance that the eight wards of which the city was composed in 1854, show a less population than they did six years ago. It is unquestionable that these wards have largely increased in population, and certainly judging by the call for school accommodations, and the demands of the tax gatherer, we should not come to the same conclusion that the United States Marshal had arrived at, that the people of those wards had forgotten or postponed their obedience to the divine command to multiply and be fruitful, for the past six years.

The Northern Berrien County Agricultural Society has altered the time for holding its fair from October 2d, 3d and 4th to October 9th, 10th and 11th, on account of the State Fair being held on those days first named.

The uninterrupted and peaceful progress of the Prince of Wales seems to have met with a check at Kingston, where the inhabitants made the occasion of the Prince's reception a partisan demonstration, the Orange clubs of that place turning the whole of the intended festivities into an Orange procession, with flags, decorations and banners. To this the governor of the Prince demurred, and the Duke of Newcastle informed the leading men, that the Prince would not land until a different state of affairs prevailed. In this we think he was quite right. The Orange and Green feuds of the old world should not have the patronage or even the apparent and accidental sympathy of the head of the government.

## The State Fair.

The coming Annual Exhibition of the Michigan State Agricultural Society promises to be one of the great attractions, and so far as we can yet learn, one which will have been excelled by none of its predecessors. Last year's exhibition was confessedly one of the most satisfactory to both city and country that had ever been held, and every visitor regarded it as completely re-establishing the fact that Michigan could compare most favorably with those of the great States of Ohio and New York, and whilst the members of the Society from the country were well pleased with all the arrangements, the city was equally gratified with profitable results which accrued to them. We know that there are some narrow minded individuals in the city who from motives of an ill-judged parsimony, refuse to contribute in any way to the success of the Fair, and seem to forget that it is the agricultural interest that keeps their shops open from day to day, and even have the illiberality to charge that the efforts of the State Society to promote in this way the annual meeting of the farmers, stock breeders, fruit growers, dairymen, agricultural implement makers, manufacturers and all others who devote their attention to interests connected with the tillage of the soil, are a detriment to the city; (we could point out some who have told us so within a few days, who are worth hundreds of thousands made by the supply of goods principally to the agricultural population,) yet as a general rule the annual Fair is looked upon as of great enough importance to obtain some encouragement.

There are already quite a number of entries of stock made at the Secretary's office, and we learn of numbers of live stock coming in from all directions. During the past week fifteen hundred bills of the programme of the Society, and as many premium lists have been circulated throughout all the counties of this State, and also into the neighboring States, and we have learned that there will be a very great outpouring of the people.

The general programme which we publish in another column will give a general idea of the progress of the Fair during the several days on which it will be held. For the purpose of promoting the most perfect management in the several departments, the President has made the following appointments of the executive committee, viz:

The Business Committee will remain with the President at his office, for the purpose of aiding him in carrying out the general arrangements of the business of the exhibition. This committee consists of Philo Parsons, of Detroit, A. S. Berry of Adrian, James Bayley, of Lansing, and the Secretary.

The departments of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry are put in charge of W. E. Degarmo, of Lyons, and H. P. Sly, of Plymouth. The horses and the Grand Stand, with police and marshals necessary to preserve order and carry on the exhibition are to be in charge of J. B. Crippen, of Coldwater, and C. Dickey of Marshall.

The Floral Hall, and Fruit Department, with the supervision of the superintendents and assistants, is put in charge of Dr. G. K. Johnson, of Grand Rapids, and James Birney, of Bay City.

The Agricultural Hall with its superintendents is placed in charge of Archibald Jewell, of Dowagiac.

The Hall of Manufactures, with all its varied products of industry, and its superintendents, is placed in charge of J. E. Kitton, of St. Clair, and E. H. Thompson, of Flint.

Mechanics Hall, with the agricultural implements, and the superintendents necessary, is assigned to F. Fowler, of Hillsdale.

The gates and general management of the police has been assigned to Horace Welsh, of Ypsilanti, who has had the charge of the same department for the past two years.

This year being one in which both fruit and flowers promise great abundance, we have the promise of a very magnificent show in both departments. In company with Mr. Parsons, we visited the very beautiful establishment of Bela Hubbard, Esq., where we found in his stove house, a structure which is the only one of its kind in the State, a beautiful display of the rarest plants. Many of the choicest orchidaceous plants are in the green houses. Mr. Hubbard has given permission, and Mr. Robert Boyle, the gardener has promised to give a fine display of many beautiful plants, very seldom seen here.

It is the design to place the fruits altogether, and we believe we shall have a show of fruits of all kinds that has never been equalled. Every provision will be made for the accommodation of this interest. The executive committee have placed the whole department in the charge of a competent pomolog-

ical committee, with the design of aiding not only in the arrangement, but also that the beneficial influence of the Society may be felt, first in discrimination as to the fruits that are known; second, in correcting the nomenclature, which has become confused in many localities; and, third, that due importance may be given to the quality and value of any new fruits that may be presented. It is to be hoped that fruit-growers, generally, will take an interest in promoting this department of the exhibition. The fruit business, in all its departments, is becoming each year of greater importance, and when orchards are now begun right, and with a knowledge of the character of the fruits sought to be planted, it will save much time and money. This information it is the design of the Society by its exhibitions to furnish, and hence its efforts to render the exhibition useful; in these efforts of course it must depend on the assistance of the fruit-growers themselves. As all articles for exhibition are sent free on the railroads, the most distant parts of the State may furnish any quantity of fruits at little expense beyond the cost of barrelling and delivery at the railroad stations.

## Literary and Scientific.

The Messrs. Appleton have sent forth volume ten of their *New American Cyclopaedia*. This volume is another testimony to the faithfulness with which this great work is conducted. The advertisement which is in another column will give some idea of the articles and their authors. We give the following as a list of the names of eminent living persons whose biography is recorded in the present volume:

Joinville, Prince de,	Leland, Charles Godfrey,
Jones, Owen,	Lepsius, Karl Richard,
Kaulbach, Wilhelm von,	Leveque, Pierre,
Kean, Charles John,	Leutze, Emanuel,
Kean, Ellen Tree,	Leverrier, Urbain Jean Jos.
Keithley, Thomas,	Lever, Charles James,
Kendall, Amos,	Le Vert, Octavia Walton,
Kendall, George Wilkins,	Lewald, Johann Karl Aug't
Kennedy, John Fendleton,	Lewis, George Henry,
Kensett, John Frederick,	Lewis, Sir Geo. Cornewall,
Kent, Edward, LL. D.,	Lewis, Taylor, LL. D.,
Kimball, Richard Barleigh,	Lieber, Francis, LL. D.,
King, Charles,	Lincoln, Abraham,
King, Thomas Starr,	Lind, Jenny Goldschmidt,
Kingsley, Charles,	Lind, Jenny Goldschmidt,
Kirk, Edward Norris, D. D.,	Livingstone, David,
Kirkland, Caroline Matilda,	Lola Montez,
Kiss, August,	Longfellow, Henry W.,
Klapka, Gyorgy,	Longworth, Nicholas,
Kock, Charles Paul de,	Lover, Samuel,
Kospen, Adolphus Louis,	Lowell, James Russell,
Kohl, Johann Georg,	Lunt, George,
Kosuth, Louis,	Lynch, Capt. W. F., U. S. N.,
Lamarine, Alphonse de,	Lynch, Capt. W. F., U. S. N.,
Lander, Walter Savage,	MacCulloch, John, D. D.,
Lander, Sir Edwin,	MacCulloch, John Ramsay,
Layard, Austen Henry,	Lee, Luther, D. D.,
Lee, Luther, D. D.,	

The list affords a general idea of such a work for reference. In fact the work itself forms a complete, compact library of reference, the information in which forms a basis from whence the student may start in search of more complete or extended learning in every department. It is for sale at the book store of W. B. Howe, Detroit.

A life of Washington by Edward Everett is announced as being in the course of publication.

George P. Marsh has prepared for the press the first volumes of Wedgwood's Etymological Dictionary of the English Language.

A. Petermann, an English geographer of much celebrity has got up an Atlas of the recent discoveries in Africa, containing twelve maps.

John S. Potter, of New York, is about to publish a work on the Horse, written by Robert Jennings, Veterinary surgeon.

Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, have nearly ready the second volume of Palfrey's History of New England.

Mitchell, the astronomer, has a work in press on the Astronomy of the Bible.

E. G. Barger of Ypsilanti has taken out Patent No. 29,668, for an improvement in foot scrapers. The object of the improvement is to provide that the boot or shoe may be more effectually cleaned on the sides than by any scraper now in use.

J. B. Sutherland of Detroit has taken out patent No. 29,685 for an improvement in sleeping cars.

The London Builder gives the following rule for transferring engravings to white paper: Place the engravings for a few seconds over the vapor of iodine. Dip a slip of white paper in a white solution of starch, and when dry, in a weak solution of oil of vitriol; when dry lay a slip upon the engraving and place them for a few minutes under the press. The engraving will thus be reproduced in all its delicacy and finish. The iodine has the property of fixing the black part of the ink upon the engraving, and not on the white. This important discovery is yet in its infancy.

Our woolen manufacturers, says the Boston Commercial Bulletin, say their chief encouragement to manufacture is in the fact of the great prospective supply of domestic wool, which has been a serious drawback for many years. California and Texas are producing large quantities; and the facilities which both these sections possess, together with the fact that the West is giving more attention to wool growing, argue that, ere long, the looms and spindles of New England will be as fully dependent upon foreign wool as upon foreign cotton.

A letter from China reports that the total export of green tea to the United States for the past season is less by two to three million pounds than the usual amount, only about seventeen and a half millions having been sent to the United States this year. The writer adds, "There is no green tea—absolutely none—left here, and the present disturbed condition of the country renders it very doubtful whether the next season will not show a greater falling off than the present year has witnessed."

Mr. Gowan, writing from Sebastopol, says that the graves of those who fell in the Crimean war occupy twenty square miles of territory. Add to this terrible evidence the death of those whose lives were abridged in consequence of ex-

posure and camp disease, but who carried away their exhausted lives to expire among their kindred, and we may form some conception of the character of war.

Sir R. Murchison, in stating the results of the discussion in the mining section of the statistical Congress, said the fact that England exported upwards of 60,000,000 tons of coal annually was enough to alarm those who were unacquainted with the vast carboniferous resources of the kingdom. It was, however, known that there were yet large untouched strata, and no probable period of exhaustion could be arrived at.

## Political Summary.

## STATE POLITICS.

The great event of the week has been the great demonstration of the republicans in Detroit, at which the greatest of living American statesman was present. The whole arrangement and turn out was a most magnificent tribute to Mr. Seward, and unquestionably the most direct evidence of the strong hold which the man and the principles of which he is an exponent has on the people of Michigan; and it was in itself most honorable to the people of the State and the party which got it up. The liberality of the railroads and steamboat companies permitted an immense crowd of visitors to be present, and it was the common observation that it was the most orderly and well behaved of gatherings. In spite of the warm excitement that reigns relative to politics, no event occurred to mar the harmony and good feeling which prevailed. No outburst of partisan zeal led to any collision; but on the contrary the vast numbers of people separated and went to their homes with the happy consciousness that they had participated in the greatest political demonstration ever made in this State; and so obedient to the law and so intelligent was each citizen that no accident or circumstance had permitted any one to forget his self respect, or to infringe on the freedom of discussion of public affairs. No other country in the world would probably present such a spectacle.

Mr. Seward, the distinguished statesman, whom all were so anxious to see and hear, is changed very much within the last few years in personal appearance, and is indeed a different looking man from the slight, youthful-looking, brown-haired Governor of New York, the proof sheets of whose celebrated controversy with the Governor of Virginia on the rights of citizens and of men we read with delight twenty-one years ago, and whose exposition of ever living principles struck such deep root that the lessons then learned have never been forgotten. Now Mr. Seward is the grey-headed Senator and statesman, the lines of his face deeply marked and his bearing that of a man hoar with the experiences of statesmanship, still slight in person, still marked in feature, but with the dignified and grand presence of the calm and aged statesman. The speech which he delivered, and which has been printed, was a carefully prepared oration, well worthy of him and of his fame. The oration is a most wonderful condensation of the history of the times, and at the same time a terse and terrible indictment of the administration of the general government, without a word of personal allusion. His narrative is an array of historical references, his argument is a logical and philosophical series of deductions that lead the hearer to conclusions clearly expressed, and yet based on great and universal principles of right and wrong, that it is impossible for the popular heart or mind to ignore, wherever freedom of the press, freedom of speech, or free men exist. With its political bearings and arguments we have nothing to do, and refer our readers to the speech itself, which will go wherever the English language is spoken.

Greeley in the Tribune figures up the majorities in the Republican counties of New York as reaching 91,800, and against this he figures majorities for all the other parties in counties that it is not likely the Republicans will carry, at 86,500, leaving Lincoln a majority over everything in the State of 55,300. The result looks well on paper for his side. New York county is put down at 25,000 majority democratic, and Brooklyn at 5,000 democratic. The largest majorities claimed for the republicans are in St. Lawrence, set down at 8,000, and Allegany, Chautauque, Jefferson, Madison, Oneida and Onondaga, which are each placed at 4,000 to 5,000 majority, and it must be confessed with some good reason, if previous elections are to be taken as precedents.

The New York American Council had a great State meeting at Schenectady last week, and like all other bodies of the kind, they had a grand split, one party going in for the Douglas and Bell ticket, and the other resolving to vote as they liked.

There was a rumor that General Sam Houston had declined the nomination tendered him for the Presidency. We don't see how the old General can possibly sacrifice himself in that way.

The democratic State convention of Connecticut has been held, and there was no split. The electoral ticket is a clean Douglas one. A movement to have two Bell and Everett men on it was promptly voted down. No Breckinridge movement has yet taken place in that State.

The democrats of the Second Congressional District, in this State, have nominated for Congress S. C. Coffinbury of St. Joseph county.

Governor Letcher of Virginia has published a letter declaring himself on the side of Douglas. He had refrained from taking any position, hoping that an arrangement might be made between the two parties.

The Department of the Interior, which has charge of the census, has adopted the plan of having the clerks examined by a committee as to their competency. Applications are now made, and of course a large number are unfit; hence the slow progress of the work. It would have been a good plan to have adopted the same rule when the deputy marshals were appointed. We would probably have had more reliable figures.

Joseph R. Williams of St. Joseph county has been nominated by the Republicans of that district for State Senator.

The canvass in New York seems to be approximating to fever heat, as it is supposed that a great rush will be made to carry that State, for the purpose of getting the election forced into the House.



Without New York it is considered impossible to affect this object.

—Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky is reported to be prepared to speak on national affairs as soon as Mr. Breckinridge has delivered the speech which is being prepared by him.

—Galusha A. Grow has been nominated for Congress for the sixth time in the fourteenth district of Pennsylvania.

—The election for State officers in Vermont was held on Tuesday last. Governor Fairbanks and the republican candidates have been elected by the usual large majority in that State.

—Thomas B. Florence, a very stiff supporter of the Administration in Congress, having been beaten in the nominating convention for the first district of Pennsylvania, feels somewhat sore on the subject.

—Governor Wise of Virginia does not take part in the campaign in that State, but attends strictly to his private affairs.

—Governor Houston has positively declined to be considered a candidate for the Presidency. The old gentleman had probably settled that it was not likely that he would be one of the three names that would be sent to the House of Representatives, should the election have the ill luck to get into the "nine holes."

James T. Brady has published a letter accepting the nomination of the Breckinridge and Lane convention for the Governorship, but stating that he was ready to withdraw in case of a union of the entire democratic party.

—The New Yorkers held on Thursday evening last, a great city meeting to respond to the renomination of Gov. Morgan. The meeting was the largest republican gathering ever held in that city.

—Governor Banks having signified his desire not to be considered a candidate for re-nomination the Republicans of Massachusetts have selected John A. Andrew for Governor and J. Z. Goodyear for Lieutenant Governor. George Morey and Reuben A. Chapman head the electoral ticket.

### Foreign Events.

Mexican affairs don't appear to get into any more settled condition. A battle was fought at Lagos in which Miramon was badly beaten, nearly all his army being taken prisoners, and he himself escaping with but only a few cavalry. Gen. Pacheco was killed. This would in any other country put an end to him, but in Mexico, the political chiefs seem to have great tenacity of life.

Gen. Walker's plans excite so little interest in official quarters that no naval vessels have been directed especially to watch his movements. Every precaution will, however, be taken to intercept any armed bodies leaving our shores to join him. The errand of Minister Dimitry from Costa Rica to Nicaragua, recently, to exercise all the power vested in him to repel the invader, was, it is known, more in a spirit of diplomatic duty than with the means of success.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

The latest advices afford very little definite intelligence of what is going forward in Europe. The Italian question is still the absorbing one, which seems to crowd all others aside. There is no longer any doubt about the landing of a large number of Garibaldi's troops on the peninsula, and they have retreated for the present into the interior, for the purpose of forming a nucleus around which the revolted Calabrians and Neapolitans will rally. It is also known that Garibaldi was himself in Naples a short time since, and had personal communication with the chiefs of the liberal party, and it is supposed perfecting his plans for freeing that part of Italy from the Bourbon yoke. We may therefore expect to hear of a stampede of the royal family within a short time. It is well known that they have been making preparations for a flight for some time past, and are ready to quit at a moment's warning.

The Duke of Modena is enrolling troops and buying up horses, with the design of trying to recover his lost possessions from Piedmont, of course he only expects to do this by the aid of Austria, and a war.

France is quietly admitting breadstuffs free of duty. This fact shows more than any thing else the fears entertained that a short crop will be the result of the harvest in that country.

Some statements assert that Russia is concentrating large numbers of troops in Bessarabia, it is supposed with the design of being prepared to take advantage of the future of Turkey, which seems to be approaching dissolution very fast.

Austria is still concerned relative to the Garibaldi expedition, and it is expected will manifest her opinions on the subject in a diplomatic letter to be addressed to the other European powers.

The proposal of the Emperor of the French to have Spain recognised as one of the great powers, has met with so many objections, that it has been determined not to attempt to carry the measure out. The fact is that the introduction of Spain would give a preponderance to the Catholic interest, and it would of necessity be asked that Sweden should also be recognised as a great power. As the five great powers stand at present, England and Prussia are Protestant. France and Austria are Catholic, whilst Russia is the Greek Church.

There seems to be some speculation concerning the arrangements which were entered into at Toplitz between Prussia and Austria relative to the two great governments which are connected with them.

—The news from China is not important as yet. The rebels seem to have possession of all the provinces in the vicinity of Shanghai. Higin and Caron Gros arrived at that city, and Sir Hope Grant and the admiral had left for the Peking river. All the mandarins of the Empire have received orders not to furnish the Allies with any supplies.

Dates to the 28th from Galway give us still later news from Europe. The town of Reggio which has been taken by Garibaldi's troops, is at the southern extremity of the mainland of Italy, over against Messina. It is the capital of Southern Calabria, and is a place of importance. As a port where the army of Garibaldi can obtain supplies, and where he can protect the landing of large forces, it is an important seizure for him.

It is expected that a general battle must soon take place between the army of the king and the revolutionists.

The latest reports say: Nothing decisive had yet been achieved by Garibaldi. The fort of Reggio capitulated on the 21st. The garrison were allowed to leave with their muskets and personal baggage only. Gen. Coserz, with a considerable force, had crossed the straits at Fiumichilla, and two Neapolitan brigades surrendered to him at discretion. The Garibaldians were masters of Fort Delyzeo. They also, after a short fight, occupied Villa San Giovanni. The defection of the army of Naples was considered extremely probable, and it was hoped that Garibaldi would enter the city in triumph without bloodshed.

Sardinia prohibits any more volunteers embarking from Genoa for Sicily.

### ENGLISH NEWS.

The British Parliament was to be prorogued on the 28th.

Lord Palmerston had stated that a British subject has been wrongfully imprisoned in Paraguay. He also spoke disparagingly of the Isthmus of Suez canal project, which the French government declared they had nothing to do with.

It was also stated by the same high authority that it was not true that Austria had threatened to support Naples. She waits till her own borders are threatened.

Mr. Lindsay, member of Parliament, had been authorized to proceed to Washington to lay before the American government the views of the British government relative to the navigation laws, belligerent rights, &c., and enter into negotiations for the opening of the coasting trade.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th, Lord Palmerston acknowledged the services rendered to Christians in Syria by Abd-el Kader, and said the British Consul had been instructed to tender him the thanks of the British government.

Lord Palmerston also said the Government had no information relative to the intention of France to establish a fort on the Lake of Geneva, and explained the position of the Savoy question, the case not yet been recognized by Europe.

FRANCE.—The Emperor had made a speech at Lyons in response to addresses from the authorities. He condemned the unjust distrust excited abroad, and declared that nothing could make him deviate from the path of moderation and justice. His sole desire was the general interest of France, and he urged them to give themselves up with confidence to works of peace. He was determined, with God's assistance, that France should not degenerate under his dynasty. The pacific nature of this speech caused an advance on the Bourse.

RUSSIA.—Notwithstanding the rains and locusts the harvest will be the most abundant for years. The Emperor of Russia gave a grand banquet in honor of the Emperor of Austria's birthday, and proposed Francis Joseph's health in the most friendly terms.

### Late from the Pacific.

The Pony Express brings dates to the 29th of August from San Francisco.

The merchandise exports of California, mostly in staple products, since January last, amount in value to \$450,000, against \$280,000 by corresponding period of 1859.

Lieut. Weed arrived from Ruby Valley with 25 soldiers, on the 12th of August, where he attacked the Indians and killed seventeen of them, and wounded a number more, while the loss on his side was three men wounded. On the same day four other Indians were killed at Shell Creek, Carson Valley, by three soldiers who accompanied the Eastern-bound express from Ruby Valley. It is supposed the hostile Indians are now driven from the express route, and the arrival at Carson Valley of another pony to day, with St. Louis dates to the 10th of August, confirms the opinion that the route is protected and the interruption ended.

Political meetings are held with remarkable frequency in the interior towns of California. Senator Latham addressed 2,000 people at Sacramento on Saturday, strongly advocating the election of Breckinridge and Lane. This is the Senator's place of residence, where he is personally very popular. He was very coolly received by the large audience, who voted down the Breckinridge resolutions and cheered Douglas. The majority of the meeting manifestly sympathized with Douglas. The demonstration has given the Douglas party courage throughout the State.

The political newspapers in the State have mostly taken sides. They stand as follows: Douglas, 24; Breckinridge, 26; Lincoln, 7; Bell, 3.

The Secretary of State of Oregon has refused to issue a certificate of election to Mr. Shiel, lately elected to Congress by the Democrats as successor to Mr. Stout, on account of the election being premature and unauthorized by law.

Rich gold mines have been discovered at Walla Walla. Fourteen thousand dollars worth of the gold came down by the Pacific.

The fruit trade of Oregon had commenced. Apples were worth \$1 per bushel in the orchards for shipment to San Francisco.

The farmers were cutting by far the largest and best crop of wheat ever grown in the State.

Douglas, Lincoln, and Breckinridge Clubs were organizing in all the principal towns, and each party claimed to be the strongest, without any data to form a plausible estimate from.

An express had arrived at Portland from the Dallas, bringing accounts that Major Stein's command had skirmished with the In-

dians, killing five of them.

The Legislature of Washington Territory stands politically: Council, eight Democrats one Republican. Assembly, twenty-three Democrats, seven Republicans.

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Deciduous—American Mountain Ash; Weeping Ash; American Elms; English Weeping Elms (very graceful); Horse Chestnuts; Catalpa; European Larch; Silver Birch; Sweet Briar; and a great many others. See Catalogue No. 3.

Shrubs—Atheas; Fringe Trees, purple and white; Double Flowering Almond, cherry and peach; Honey-suckles; Lilacs; Snowballs; Snow-balls; Sweet Briar; and a great many others. See Catalogue No. 3.

Roses—One of the best and largest collections in America; best plants of the Augustas at \$1.

Dahlias, Peonies, Border Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c., in great variety.

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SYRACUSE, SEPT., 1860. SMITH & HANCHETT, 36-47

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## The Household.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."—PROVERBS.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

### EDDIE.

BY MARCEL CLINE.

Gay and thoughtless in thy beauty,  
Full of artlessness and grace,  
Smiles and tears are sweeping hourly  
O'er thy young and boyish face.  
Borrow never dims thy dreamings  
With its shadowy, blasting power;  
All earth's pleasures are as nothing  
To the present passing hour.  
Now thy bright blue eye is beaming,  
Full of merriment and glee;  
Then the tears break through the sunshine,  
Beautiful indeed to see.  
Rippling smiles and snowy dimples  
Glow on lip, and cheek, and brow;  
Sweet one, may thy future moments  
Glide as happily as now.  
How I love to hear the patter  
Of thy light feet round the door,  
How I love to see thy playthings  
Scattered round about the floor;  
How I love the lisping accents  
Of thy voice at eventide,  
When within my arms I hold thee,  
Nestled closely to my side.  
Blessings on thy pathway Eddie,  
Golden days of peace and joy—  
Thy dear parents' fond hopes cluster  
Round about thy darling boy;  
Then when earth's dim scenes are over,  
When life's brittle cord is riven,  
Far above in brighter mansions  
May you sweetly meet in heaven.  
Adrian, Aug. 24th, 1860.

### The Old, Old Home.

'Tis an old melody she sang to night—the same that I have listened to unmoved many times, and yet, why should it stir up the fountains of my heart more at this time than in other days?

Gay and thoughtless, the happy girl came bounding into my room just now; a smile wreathing her happy countenance, and a song on her lips; to keep me company awhile she said, "I bid her sing to me some dear old song, and seating herself at the piano, after lightly running her fingers over the pearly keys, she began in low, sweet notes the touching melody I loved so well, "The Old, Old Home."

It was but the echo of my own thoughts that had all through that twilight eve been roaming backward to my dear old home catching now and then glimpses of some sweet face whose pitying glance rested upon me a moment, and then was gone. What a power there is in music. Long had I sat there alone, recalling bygone days—when I was happy too, until the thoughts seemed burning up my heart and blasting my future with dark dreams; but as the soothing strains were wafted to my ears, it broke the cold fetters that held my heart a captive, and sent the warm blood gushing through my veins, and I was happier than I had been for months. Thick and fast fell the tears as the veil was lifted, and I beheld myself as of yore, a happy, happy girl, whose days were given to song and whose nights to blissful dreams. Why was this fair girl happier than I? Because the bloom of health mantled her cheek, and blushed on her rosy lips; because she was with friends and at home, while I was an invalid far from home joys, suffering on day after day; almost murmuringly I fear at times, for to my buoyant spirit that until now had never known a check, it was hard, and I often said to myself—

"Who with a proud heart  
Filled like mine own, with aspirations high,  
Could bid each dream of future years depart,  
And, yielding all, lie calmly down to die?"

It was a bright and beautiful spot whither they had brought me, and I felt at times how sinful I was to shed such bitter tears of regret at my fate, for it seemed to me I had never beheld such a budding spring, such a glorious summer, or such soul-inspiring evening as was now passing. All the bright and beautiful seemed only to glow more bright as if to mock me with their loveliness and make me doubly feel my wretchedness.

But I am happier to-night, and I thank you, bless you dearest "Hattie" for that song, for it has awakened a brighter hope in my bosom, that ere long the fearful dream will be over, and I shall again form one of that little band in "The Old, Old Home."

Adrian, Aug. 27, 1860.

MABEL CLINE.

At a festive meeting, a married man, who ought to have known better, proposed, "The ladies, the beings who divide our sorrows, double our joys, and trouble our expenses."

A bride of some months, finding herself one evening alone with her spouse, was attacked by a severe fit of yawning. "You are tired of being with me, I presume," he said, somewhat offended. "Not at all, my dear love," she replied; "but I always get stupid when I am alone."

"Don't put too much confidence in a lover's vows and sighs," said Mrs. Partington to her niece; "let him tell you that you have lips like strawberries and cream, cheeks like tarnation, eyes like an asterisk, but such things often come from a tender head than a tender heart."

### The School-Ma'am.

[A paper read before the State Teachers' Association, by Miss Hoppin of Three Rivers.]

This Association may think my subject an irrelevant one, and unworthy the notice of any member of this august body; but as few writers have discussed it, its introduction here may be excusable, on the plea of rarity.

The School-ma'am, that Goldsmith does not mention in his "Animated Nature," that Agassiz has overlooked in his classification of the animal kingdom, this name, that Webster will not even admit into his dictionary, the "School-ma'am," it seems to one member of this association, is a subject of great importance, and worthy a better pen than mine.

As neither Webster nor Worcester have given a definition of my subject, you must take one not found in the dictionaries.

A "School ma'am" is a lady that "keeps school."

To be able to keep school, a lady must be well educated, and well informed.

By the well educated lady, we mean one that is able to read in the fourth reader, tell the capitals of all the states, recite the multiplication table, cypher through fractions, and has studied grammar two or three terms.

By a well informed lady, is meant one, that has read the county newspaper, Gulliver's travels, and the medical almanac.

A lady thus accomplished, is fitted to "keep school."

By "keeping school" we understand that the school-ma'am is to keep her pupils six hours each day; keep them reading, spelling and reciting; keep them with eyes on their books, when she is looking at them; and keep them in a solemn state of obedience; but the prime thing in keeping is, that the School-ma'am must "keep her hours."

It is necessary that these lady keepers, should have, besides, good dispositions; that is, "more or less." Their dispositions may vary from the sweetness of Chinese syrup to that of cider-vinegar, spiced with Cayenne pepper.

If a school-ma'am's temper be exceedingly sweet, her pupils will obey her from motives of love; if it be keenly acid, she may make herself feared. Both the sweet and the acidulated are considered good dispositions for those whose calling it is to command.

The great object for which the lady enters the school-room, is to prepare herself for the responsibilities of domestic life, and governing a private school of a limited number.

The school ma'am's term is a probationary one, designed merely to test her fitness for the solemn duties of managing a school of one. If she serve well in the school-room a few summers, then she may be promoted to the honor of superintending the kitchen of some patronizing bachelor, or bereaved widower.

Of course, there are some other incidental rewards that help to repay her for her drudgery. She finds time to knit stockings, and piece fancy bedquilts, and she receives two dollars per week; but these are only accidental rewards.

In this country, school-ma'ams commence their work at the age of sixteen or eighteen, and continue it till eighteen or twenty years of age; when they have just begun to understand the business.

Then they graduate, and receive the honorary degree of Mrs.

A whole essay might be written upon the best method of spending this probationary season, but a hint can be given here.

The whole object of the school ma'am being to get a school, get her wages and get a name, a little policy only is needed to ensure success. Of course, she will wish to make everybody believe that she is the most wonderful teacher ever heard of.

To do this she must flatter her pupils, make them think, if they are ignorant of any point, that it is wholly the fault of previous teachers, in short, she must slander and underrate every teacher, except teacher No. one, who should be lauded to the skies.

She must make her pupils love her. She must make their parents love her; she must make all their cousins and half uncles love her. She must strive especially for the affection of Esq. Smith's family, for the Smiths have numerous connections, are rich, and have much influence.

She must also gain the loving favor of the directors' children.

She must keep good order, and walk all the Irish and Dutch children up to the chalk line of exquisite behavior. But when she selects whips for the shoulders of these she must not get them long enough to reach over and hit the little Smith's or the directors' children.

Bobby and Sissy Smith, little darlings, never did any thing wrong in their lives; they

ought to have the privilege of throwing books at the heads of the stupid Dutch, and spitting in the faces of the dirty Irish, and they shan't be whipped for it. No, indeed.

As for the directors' boys, their Pa don't believe in corporeal punishment, and if she strikes one of them, she may expect her discharge forthwith. True, there may be some who must be whipped, but not his boys. If she wants them to mind her she must feed them on candy, and hire them to be good by giving sugar dogs and pretty pictures.

Observation shows that this school-management is strictly a matter of policy. She is most successful who pleases the greatest numbers.

We know that some pretend to argue, that the teacher's aim should be to improve the minds and hearts of her pupils; that she should work for their greatest good, even if she should make herself unpopular for so doing.

Any one, it seems to me, can see the absurdity of such reasoning.

Talk about the greatest good to the scholars! Nonsense! If that was the object for which they labored, more than half of those engaged in "keeping school," would turn their backs on the schoolroom door, as the greatest good they could do the learners of society, would be to forsake teaching, and never more attempt to train "young ideas." Why not call things by their right names, and own that that the "greatest good" is designed for the benefit of No. one.

These are the sentiments also of another class of school keepers, that would not come under the category of school-ma'ams, but we leave the description of them to some brother teacher.

The school-ma'am "boards round" and has a delightful time of it; just good exercise to walk two or three miles and be on the feet all day.

It is so pleasant to go visiting every day, for three months together. Of course, she never wishes a room to herself. It would be time thrown away to read and write out of school hours. She spends all her extra moments piecing fancy bed quilts, crocheting and embroidering.

She has no business to be tired, have the headache, and want to go away by herself.—She must expect to spend every evening discussing the prices of butter and wheat, and hearing and repeating the neighborhood gossip.

Everybody wants the teacher to board with them. They want to get acquainted with her, they like to see how she dresses and they want to question her, and find out how much she knows.

Every one would rather board her than not, only they want to know two or three weeks before she is coming and make grand preparations. This sometimes subjects her to a little inconvenience. The first week she boards with the director, with whom she has her home; the second week, she is invited to go to a house more than a mile away. It is stormy, but she accepts the invitation as no one else seems ready for her. Tuesday night it rains torrents, she is without umbrella or over-shoes, and she half wades, half swims to her distant and temporary home. There are several families living near the school-house. It is only a quarter of a mile to Esq. Smith's, but they have company stopping with them and have sent her word not to come there.—It is but a few rods further to Mr. Brown's. But Mrs. Brown has sent her word not to come there "till she has white-washed all the rooms, scalded the bedsteads, put down the new parlor carpet, made the sheets and pillow cases, and table cloths, made soap, they kill the calf, and currants get ripe."

She will not stop at the director's, for only last Saturday, he complained of the onerous duties of his office; said the district only voted him five dollars for his trouble. He had to run around and look up the teachers, who made their home with him. Keeping them over Saturday and Sunday, was worth ten dollars any year. Then the school-ma'ams did their own washing, and his wife had to furnish soft soap and starch, and taking it all together, it cost more than it came to. He had rather be out of office than in. He had resolved that he would at the next school meeting resign and retire to private life. No, the school-ma'am does not go there, but plods on through the refreshing shower, quietly musing on the public spirit of the age.

In the course of the summer she has made her round, and tried the fare of every family in the district, from the Smiths, where they attempted to gormandize her on sweetmeats and pound cake, to the O'Mulligans where she was fed on onions stewed in butter-milk and stale sour krait.

The school-ma'am is public property, all considering it their special business to discuss and criticize all her sayings and doings.—Why should they not? They pay two dollars per week for the privilege.

What she wears, what she says, how much she eats, are popular subjects for public scandal.

Some think her extravagant because she wears a gingham dress, silk apron and morocco shoes. Everybody knows that a calico dress, gingham apron and sunbonnet, should be her every day apparel.

Then she is going to hire her washing done.

Mrs. Brown thinks that an especial school meeting ought to be called to put a stop to such an outlay of the public funds. "The district can't afford to let its money go for such purposes. Can't do her own washing! It won't hurt her to black her hands! Such high 'papalorum' is horrible!"

The Smiths think that the teacher is not aristocratic enough, and not well enough educated.

Miss Delia Smith attended a boarding school "down East," THREE months, and there learned to play the piano, talk French, German and Italian, finished Rhetoric, Philosophy, Astronomy and Chemistry, and she thinks all these ought to be understood and taught by the district school ma'am.

Miss Delia has come to the honest conviction, that all teachers are ignoramuses, at least, the school-ma'ams are. To be sure the schoolmaster last winter was an exception. "He had beautiful white hands, wore a perfect love of a moustache, and made an elegant bow; but such exceptions are rare indeed."

The director thinks the school ma'am knows altogether too much, for she worked on first trial an example in arithmetic that he thought no one but himself could do, the man that showed him how, being dead.

He is exceedingly vexed to be dismounted from his hobby, and he thinks henceforth that a woman might better be washing dishes, than studying mathematics.

It would be bad policy for a person to teach longer in one place than a term. We all know that scholars learn faster where there is a permanency of teachers, and care must be taken to prevent too rapid progress, else teachers will be obliged to be better educated for their work.

Then, where there is permanency the pupils become acquainted with the teacher and will not respect her. In the winter a man will be wanted, for the large boys will then be in school, and some of them will need to be whipped, and a teacher must be employed, who has this extra qualification of physical strength.

So the school-ma'am is kept migrating, till she is as truly a bird of passage as any biped that inhabits our zone.

Two views may be taken of any subject.—The subject of this essay is not an exception.

There are ladies who do more than "keep school," whose greatest ambition is not to forsake their high calling for some matrimonial alliance.

There are those who labor for a more satisfactory and lasting reward, than the few paltry dollars that are hardly enough for a decent support.

But such teachers are few compared with the great number that are called by the name.

We have known instances of teachers who remained long years at their posts, whom no discouragements nor fatigue could drive from duty. Such were Mary Lyon and Mary Grant, and such numerous others of humbler names, who have proved themselves blessings and "enlightened guides" to the young mind.

The teachers of New England will honor themselves in erecting a monument to the memory of Horace Mann. The pupils of Mary Lyon have reared a marble testimonial of their love over the remains of their idolized teacher, and they still weep over her grave tears of grateful remembrance.

Let us at least, in our hearts erect a monument sacred to the memory of the self-denying unknown ones, that have fallen in the cause for which we are fighting, and for which we expect to lay down our lives.

Three Rivers, 1860.

The Cincinnati census-takers has had quite an adventure with "a lady of uncertain age." The Times, of that city, relates it as follows:

"A very delicate subject was broached, we understand, in one of the northwestern wards of the city. A dashing young lady, who is still 'the observed of all observers'—the glass of fashion and the mold of form—the heroine of a hundred triumphs over the affections of the male creation—was questioned in regard to her age. Shades of the mighty! The census taker ought to have been compelled to drink hemlock. The young lady of

whom we speak, flourished as a blooming maiden "just twenty years ago." The native rose, fair as that of Sharon, was upon her cheek; "none knew her, but to love her, none named her, but to praise;" her hand was sought by all the young men of that remote era of the past; but our informant, who was young himself once, assures us that she had a heart ten thousand times harder than flint, and fifteen thousand times colder than the ice at the South Georgian Islands; he thinks a Pike's Peak quartz crusher could not have dissolved it, and that Nebuchadnezzar's furnace could not have warmed it. The harvest is passed, the summer is ended, and she is not married; like Napoleon at St. Helena, she is magnificent in her decline, and like the famous exile from France, she lives upon the memories of a brilliant past. She returned her age twenty-three!"

Sun, bright sun, come out of the sky,  
Put your hard work for a minute by,  
Give up for awhile your endless way,  
And come and play with me on the ground.

But the sun said, No!

Wind, cold wind, with your whistle and roar,  
Pray do not toy with the waves any more,  
Come frolic with me, that's a good old breeze,  
In the orchard green 'neath the apple trees.

But the breeze said, No!

O, water clear! as you flow along,  
Come close to my feet, and sing me a song;  
Don't go forever that endless way,  
But pause for a moment and with me stay.

But the stream said, No.

Little blue bird, on the high tree-top,  
You have nothing to do, and you will stop;  
I'll show you a way to build a nest,  
An easy way, the nicest and best.

But the bird said, No.

Sun, water, and wind, and bird say, No!  
I, too, to my task will quickly go;  
I must not be idle alone all the day,  
But when my work's done can I come and play!

And they all said, Yes.

THE IDLE GIRL.

Sun, bright sun, come out of the sky,  
Put your hard work for a minute by,  
Give up for awhile your endless way,  
And come and play with me on the ground.

But the sun said, No!

Wind, cold wind, with your whistle and roar,  
Pray do not toy with the waves any more,  
Come frolic with me, that's a good old breeze,  
In the orchard green 'neath the apple trees.

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THE CHEERFUL MAN.

BY SLOW JAMIE.

THIRD INTERVIEW.

It was a beautiful evening when I enjoyed the last conversation with our happy friend. The sun had gone down among golden clouds, the wind was breathing gently from the west, and the whippoorwill, like some hermit, was piping in the vale. The day was melting into night, to remind us of the change that awaits us all, and so beautiful was the transition, that it made the thoughts of death rather pleasant than dreary. My readers know the influence of such evening hours; how it removes the delicacy which often restrains us from conversing on serious subjects.

"The printed page," he began, "is highly to be prized, but the volume of creation is the better book. It spreads its ample leaves before our eyes, with its well defined words, and living pictures. These, too, are forever changing, so that we have a new lesson from time to time, whether we take the pains to turn the leaf or not. We have scarcely time to con one lecture till the colors fade, and the tablet is adorned with new paintings. This was the book which the patriarchs read with so much pleasure, and from which the ancient prophets drew the figures which adorned their writings."

You just now placed the book of nature, said I, before all the productions of men. I think from your own allusion to the prophets, that you must make one exception.

"Very true," he replied, "the volume of Inspiration is superior to all others. It is a key to explain the book of nature itself. It also defines the heart of man, which is a little world within itself. But, best of all, it unfolds the mystery of our first origin, and the glory of a future state. Its worth appears especially in the power which it has had over minds in all ages. Minds of all variety of talents and degrees of attainments have yielded to its influence. It has been the light of the cabin, as well as the great source of enjoyment in the splendid mansion. It has made poverty and sufferings supportable, and given a higher zest to joy. It has girded the pilgrim for his life long journey, and smoothed his dying bed.

"How delightful it will be," he remarked, glancing up to the heavens now sprinkled with stars, "to wander among these bright orbs, according to that promise; 'I will give him the morning star,' and again, 'He that overcometh shall inherit all things,' and examine worlds with as much ease as we now scan plants and flowers.

"But the grand enjoyment of the future state, I conceive, will be to collect at stated times with the general assembly, around the throne of the Eternal, and sing that ineffable song which John the Divine heard but could not communicate. There the 'Crucified' shall appear enthroned at God's right hand, wearing that crown with which his mother crowned him in the day of his espousals. Un-speakable love and joy shall beam in his countenance, to see his children gathered around him. If his love was so great that it sustained him when oppressed with sufferings, it will certainly triumph when that promise shall be realized. 'He shall see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied.' This joy will react sympathetically on the worshippers, and



fill them with extatic delight. As David says, 'Thou shalt make me full of joy with thy countenance.'

"Nor will the company be a small part of the enjoyment. The Grecian philosopher was delighted and surprised at the sight of the Roman Senate, and described it to Pyrrhus as an assembly of kings. If one hundred Senators, each resembling a king, was a sight worth going to Rome to see, what will be a view of a multitude which no man can number, all, not resembling kings, but really a royal generation, not earthly potentates, but heavenly princes, fit to converse with angels, and in some respects more elevated.—We shrink from entering such a glorious company, unless we can make a decent appearance among them. But for this very proper instinct, provision is made. An old Testament writer says, 'I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness,' and one in the New, adds, 'We know that when he shall appear we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is.' A company in which the members all have perfect confidence in one another, will undoubtedly be a happy meeting, were it for nothing else?

"Variety and activity are two laws of God's works, and we have every reason to believe that they will hold good in the heavenly state. The Saints will be employed, and employed in a variety of pursuits, which may call them into distant provinces of the universe. Nevertheless, to praise the name of God will be the grand business, and the seat of God's empyreal glory the meeting place and home of the Redeemed. Every time they meet to sing praise and to confer together, they will separate with a keener desire and a higher ability to scan the Creator's work scattered through space, and every time they assemble, their enlarged knowledge of his works will enable them to enter the better into the spirit of the song. Their praises will be more elevated, the communion more interesting. Nor will this incessant activity ever induce weariness. Hence they are said not rest day or night, and yet the condition itself is 'a rest.' The prospect of such a rest will sweeten our bitterest cup and make our heaviest burden light."

By this time, the chilly damps of night were beginning to fall, so bidding him a cordial but reluctant "good by," I hastened home, and resigned the night to meditation and repose.

#### Living Yet.

Words are affirmed by some to be but air, and yet they are the most enduring monuments of men; just as the hair of the head seems to be the most perishable portion of the human frame, and yet in the grave it survives muscle, and brain, and tendon, and nerve, and the solid bone itself. The lives of some men are compressed into a single sentence, which brings up their whole history; their moral photograph is taken at a dash.—'Pray to the Lord and keep your powder dry,' and Oliver Cromwell stands before us in his stern, practical, great English heart, that could like Washington, indignantly reject a crown. "Don't give up the ship," and the heart yearns for the brave and dying Lawrence, whose name is not to be forgotten while Liberty lives. "A little more grape, Captain Bragg," and old Rough and Ready, the hero of Buena Vista, comes to our memories as an embodiment of all that is honest, manly and brave. "I'd rather be right than President," and we feel that well did such a sentiment become the greatest heart and the greatest orator of his age, the peerless Henry Clay. There is no conclusive proof that any one of these sayings was uttered by the persons to whom they have been attributed, while there is reason to believe the contrary; and that they were words put into their mouths by writers who had the rare gift of sketching a character truthfully, with the dash of a pen.

There are two sayings which are authentic, and which are destined to make the names of those who uttered them, as imperishable as the mountains of ages: "England expects every man to do his duty," and the indomitable Nelson, with his one eye and his arm-stump, looms up before us as the greatest hero of the greatest nation. But longer than any of these, because a hal'owed sweetness gathers around it, and its associations, may live the name and utterance of a young man, whose body, all torn and bleeding, was ebbing its mortal life away, only, however, to exchange it for a life of immortality among the hosts on high. "Stand up for Jesus, father!" and saying it, died! Dudley A. Tyng. Blessed man! We know of no simpler, sweeter, grander sentiment in the whole range of language; fit to echo from the lone hill-tops of the ages, when the de-

parture of the last of earth's millions announces that "Time shall be no longer!"

Human life is a talent, a privilege, a probation. To live to purpose, men should live long, in order that they may gain experiences, for by the wise use of these, grand things are said and done. It then follows, that this life should be cherished by all those practices which tend to preserve it in its highest, healthiest forms, and to its greatest duration, and therefore, HEALTH IS A DUTY!—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

#### Old-Time Schools.

"The former times were better than these."

Children have all heard much of the good old times when children were children, when women were taught to work, and all good and useful things were done. I have a few words to say on the "contra" side of this matter, which you may read to your grandmothers, children, and see if they ever heard of anything like it. I had a talk with my grandma the other night about schools in the days when she was young and she told me the following stories of a village school:

"When I was one of the little girls, Uncle Roger Redwood taught the seminary. He used to take a nap in school every afternoon. He was very fat, and a great strong man.—He would not have been thought fit for a teacher if he had not been strong enough to govern well; that is, to whip well. I guess he knew a little more than we did, but it was precious little.

"One day when he was snoring soundly, two boys got some cotton-wool of the girls and dipped it in the water-pail, and stuffed it in his ears. By-and-by Uncle Roger (that was what we called him) woke up, and would commence threatening around and whipping for nothing, angry at himself because he had been asleep, and angry at us because he knew we had been having a good time. For we did, that was a fact; and recess and when he was asleep was all the time we ever had any fun or peace. We did everything but make noise enough to wake him up—went in and out, played ball, made pictures, ate apples, and 'carried on' all we had a mind to. I'd like to see the school that wouldn't play when the master's asleep. But it was his fault, wasn't it? What do you think, Nell, how would your school act?"

Nell, who sat at Grandma's feet on a little stool, listening to every word, was usually known as a little rogue; and this question was a kind of home thrust. She colored and said she guessed there were enough that would be up to mischief—if they had such a chance.

"When he woke he was cross of course," continued Grandma; "but when he felt the cotton he raved around in great style. We looked on sober enough while he pulled it out; it was all in little pieces, and not soon pulled out. Then he flourished his hickory, and ordered up the one who did it. No one stirred. Then he threatened to whip every scholar in school, if some one did not confess or tell. But we all knew the weight of Uncle Roger's hickory too well to do either. It was winter time, and the big boys were in school, so he cooled off, and promised to settle with us another time. It was no uncommon thing for the 'big boys' to whip the master in those times.

"I reckon Joshua remembers one chase old Mr. Smith had after him and Dick Ryder." Joshua was Grandma's eldest son, and my uncle. "He brought both the boys up for making pictures on their slates. Even this deserved a whipping, if the teacher felt cross. So he made Dick put his finger to the mark, and just as he was going to strike, Dick caught both his legs and threw him, and then both the boys ran. Mr. Smith picked himself up and ran after them. The boys were youngest, and so kept ahead. Away they ran, past the meeting house, through the meeting house lane, past the corner store, and so up the road till they came to the river.—In plunged the boys, and in the teacher.—But here the boys had the best of the race; they swam off and he soon gave out, and turned back. The school had a grand time while he was gone, and a sorrowful one when he came back. As to the two runaways, they had a holiday, but they had to go to school again, and so they only put off the whipping till another time."

"Why, Grandma," said I, "how could you keep teachers that behaved so?"

"It seemed about the best thing we could do. Our children must have some 'learning,' and we had to take what we could get. I hope my grandchildren are grateful for their privileges, and will make good use of them."

Nell hung her head a little at this, for she knew it was said for her.

"Mother," said Uncle Joshua, "do you re-

member the teacher who used to throw his open knife at us? He would aim it at a boy's desk, and there it would stand vibrating, the blade buried deep in the wood. The boy was then told to bring it up, when he most likely took a whipping. Once three of us had our heads together whispering, when the penknife came whizzing between us, just grazing my ear.

"What a brutal set!" said I; "your teachers might have been sued for such conduct."

"Yes, but parents gave very little attention to such things; besides that it was the fashion to be very severe with children. People thought it was their duty. It was a sort of game, however, between teachers and scholars, to see which should get ahead. The older boys had to go and cut the whips. If they stayed too long, as they most likely did, they were the first to feel them. At length they got a trick of slitting them through the middle, with their knives. The elastic wood came together tight again, but at the very first stroke they would break. I knew a boy who had a piece of leather fitted to his back, which he wore under his jacket; another used to wear his atlas when it looked stormy.—The most we learned at school was to dodge the teacher."

All these things happened less than fifty years ago, and not fifty miles from New York city, where to day hundreds of children enjoy teachers who have spent half their lives in learning to be cultivated, refined, and good enough to be their teachers. What good men and women this generation ought to make!

Not if they depend on their culture to make them so. Being good, all the refinement and education you can get is so much gain. But in themselves, they can never make goodness of character. That state of heart which we call piety springs from God only—it does not exist in even the loveliest and pleasantest child naturally, and is only obtained by seeking it.

But listen again, while I tell you that learning, refinement, accomplishments, never will answer in the place of a renewed nature.—They are worth much, but they often exist in company with the most cruel, mean, unholiness. But they greatly adorn a Christian life. They help us to be better and far more useful. We may be very glad, then, that our lives were not in the "former times," but do not forget "unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required."—*Independent*

#### Burmese Women.

Mrs. E. B. Mason, an American Missionary of the Baptist Church, has recently revisited the United States for the purpose of procuring teachers for two schools for females which she has established in the province of Tounghoo, in the kingdom of Ava, and also of procuring funds that will aid in sustaining the schools. To aid her in this purpose, Mrs. Mason has published a pamphlet descriptive of the people, in which she says:

"When the mission was first established in Tounghoo, six years ago, not a Karen female could read a syllable. Now many hundreds can read, and fifty young women are fitting themselves for teachers, twelve of whom have already branch schools upon the mountains. When the work was begun, the people ridiculed the proposition of instructing girls in books. Now the chiefs themselves select the girls, bring them down, feed them, clothe them, supply their books, and find them places for teaching.

When this work was begun, the chiefs scoffed at the idea of girls becoming teachers. Now there is the loudest call for them all over the mountains, robber-chiefs even promising their support.

When this work was begun, the Karens had not a foot of land to rest them on, when they came down from the mountains. Now they have a beautiful place of thirty acres, with a large, handsome institution, and a pretty settlement, all their own, close to the town.

When this work was begun, I had to support the men while clearing the ground for the schoolhouse. Now these same chiefs have brought in more than 3,000 rupees for the girls' school, and a young men's school on the same land.

When the work was begun, I had to measure out our own rice, meal by meal, to persuade them to remain over Sunday. The same chiefs have supported themselves week after week, to enjoy the privilege of coming in at night to study the word of God.

When this work was begun, the women presented the strongest barrier, opposing bitterly their girls leaving the paddy-field to learn books.

Now these same women work day and night to prepare dresses for them, and come

trooping down from the mountains loaded with thatch for their cook house and dormitories.

It is just such a work and just such labors that are needed for the Burmese and Shan women of Tounghoo."

The Ann Arbor News is responsible for the following, which is a good story for the peach growers at any rate:

One of the Women.—Near the mouth of Grand River, on the banks of Lake Michigan, there lives a farmer who, about six years ago, left his family in quite moderate circumstances and went with the throng to California to see if he could not better his condition. As he earned money, he sent home small sums from time to time, that his family might be comfortably provided for. The wife, a good woman no doubt, labored industriously, keeping her family together and nearly supporting them by her labor, took the money sent from California and from year to year invested it in peach trees, which she had planted on the farm until an orchard of several acres was the result of her economy and foresight. This orchard she kept in good condition, increasing its size as she received means from her husband, at the same time, woman-like, not letting him know but that the money was all used as fast as it was received to meet the family wants. Last season the husband came back, but without his pile, as most Californians return. He came at the close of the peach season, and learned the good news that his faithful spouse had cleared over \$6,000 from her peach crop that season.

#### 1860. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1860.

#### MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND DETROIT, MONROE and TOLEDO RAIL ROAD.

MONROE, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI AND CLEVELAND LINE.

With its connections, forms a Through Route from Detroit to Monroe, Adrian, Chicago, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Dayton, Hamilton, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Boston, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Roussell's Point, and all points interior, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States, and all points West and South West.

ON and after Monday, April 9th, 1860, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

FROM DETROIT—Mail and Express, daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arriving in Toledo at 10:15 A. M., connecting with the Express Train from Toledo at 10:30 A. M. (via old road), arriving in Chicago at 8:15 A. M. Chicago and Cincinnati Express, daily, except Sundays, at 7:40 P. M., arriving in Toledo at 10:35 P. M., Adrian at 11:20 P. M., connecting with the Lightning Express Train for Chicago (via old road), arriving in Chicago at 8:00 A. M.

Toledo accommodation, daily, except Sunday, at 12:15 P. M., arriving in Toledo at 4:00 P. M., connecting with Express train for Cleveland, Buffalo and New York.

FROM CHICAGO—Mail and Express, daily, except Sunday (via old road), at 6 A. M. and Lightning Express, daily, except Sunday, via Air Line, at 8:00 A. M., making connection with 4:05 P. M. train from Toledo at Air Line Junction, arriving in Detroit at 6:50 P. M.; Chicago and Montreal Express, daily, except Saturday, at 8:00 P. M., via old road and Adrian, arriving at Detroit at 7:05 A. M.

FROM TOLEDO—Chicago and Montreal Express, daily, except Sundays at 4:15 A. M., arriving in Detroit at 7:05 A. M.

Mail and Express, daily, except Sundays, at 4:05 P. M., arriving at Detroit at 6:50 P. M.

Detroit Accommodation, daily, except Sundays, at 11:00 A. M., arriving in Detroit at 8:00 P. M.

CONNECTIONS: Trains from Detroit connect at Adrian with Michigan Southern Main Line for Chicago, with New Albany and Salem Railroad, at the crossing of that line, and at Chicago with all Roads for the Northwest and South.

Connect also at Adrian with Jackson Branch Trains for Jackson.

Connect at Toledo with Dayton and Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati; with the Cleveland and Toledo Road, for Sandusky, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York; with Wabash Valley Road for Fort Wayne, and points Southwest, and with Air Line Rail Road for Bryan, Kankakee, Ligonier and Goshen.

Trains from Chicago and Toledo connect at Detroit with Grand Trunk Railroad of Sarnia, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston; with Great Western Railway for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston, also with Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

Freight Trains leave daily, except Sunday, as follows: FOR TOLEDO, at 12:15 P. M., arriving at Toledo at 4:00 P. M.

FOR CHICAGO, at 4:00 P. M., arriving at Chicago at 9:05 P. M.

Trains are run by Chicago time, which is Twenty Minutes slower at Detroit time.

Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains on this route.

No change of cars between Detroit and Chicago. Baggage checked through to all points East and West.

J. N. D. CAMPBELL, GENERAL SUP'T, Toledo, Ohio. L. P. KNIGHT, Agent, Detroit. 7-1f

#### H. C. GILBERT'S NURSERIES, Coldwater, Mich.

THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of Dealers and growers to his large and choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, all of which will be ready

For the Fall Trade of 1860. My assortment contains the following staple articles, all of which will be warranted for superior to Eastern grown trees for Western cultivation; viz:

100,000 grafted Apple trees, 8 and 4 years old.  
800,000 do do 2 years old.  
400,000 do do 1 " "  
20,000 Peach trees, all choice varieties.

Dwarf and Standard Pear, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Grapes, Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries and other fruits of the leading and most approved varieties.

For Nurserymen I have several hundred thousand Apple seedlings, 1 and 2 years old; also, choice Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs.

Dealers and Fruit Growers Are respectfully invited to look through my stock before closing contracts for next fall and spring. I have several neighbors who are embarking largely in the nursery business, and we are all entirely agreed in one thing, and that is to make Coldwater a point that cannot be safely overlooked by any man who wants Fruit and Ornamental trees.

Come and See us, and we will engage that you shall be suited in the quality and quantity of sale.

Wanted Immediately, Local Agents at all prominent points in this and western States. Also, 20 or 30 Live Men, as Traveling Agents, to all of whom liberal commissions will be paid. 18-6m H. C. GILBERT, Proprietor.

DRIFT TILE! WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE different kinds of Drift Tile, at PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward avenue.

#### THE BEST MACHINE

AND NO MISTAKE, For the Harvest of 1860.

Double Hinge-Jointed and Folding Bar BUCKEYE

MOWER AND REAPER, Autman & Miller's Patent,

OF CANTON, OHIO. MANUFACTURED BY

Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton, JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

A Perfect Mower, A First Class Reaper,

It has proved to be THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE AND OF THE LIGHTEST DRAUGHT.

And it works MORE EASILY & SURELY THAN ANY OTHER.

IT IS THE MACHINE.

This fact is so well established by the Farmers themselves, that there is no longer any occasion for our incomparable list of

GOLD MEDALS AND FIRST PREMIUMS from National, State and County Fairs.

What we wish now to say to the Farmers of Michigan is that any of them who have not yet ordered one of these machines, if they want it

FOR THE HARVEST OF 1860, they should lose no time in ordering it from us

or from one of our Agents, viz: Gen'l. Agt. for the State, E. ARNOLD, of Dexter.

Wayne County—HEATH & DRESSER, Blinbury's Hotel, Detroit.

C. M. MANN, 108 Michigan Avenue, Detroit.

Oakland County—J. H. N. HILL, Pontiac.

Lapeer County—J. DURKEE, Pontiac.

Wm. DENNISON, Troy.

Macomb County and east tier of townships in Oakland J. WOODWARD, Rochester.

Cathoon County—V. GIBBS, Honor.

G. B. MURRAY, Marshall.

BURNHAM & CO., Battle Creek.

Kalamazoo County—Dr. F. RANSOM, Kalamazoo.

Lenawee & Monroe—KEYES & FEEZE, Clinton.

Washington, east part—Geo. ALEXANDER, Ypsilanti.

HORACE WELSH, Pittsfield.

HENDERSON & RISDON, Ann Arbor.

Genesee Co.—J. C. DAYTON, Grand Blanc.

Oakland Co.—WM. HENDERSON, West Novi.

Ionia County—H. DUGARMO, Lyons.

Livingston Co.—FREDMAN WEBB, Pinckney.

Jackson Co.—M. LONGYEAR, Grass Lake.

J. W. BURWELL, Livingston county.

The reputation of the Buckeye is so well established (embracing all real improvements and having some peculiar to itself) which no other machine has or can have) that we have no fear that intelligent farmers in our State, who can procure this, will purchase any other for mowing or reaping.

WATERS, LATHROP & McNAUGHTON, Jackson, March 31, 1860. 42-1f

#### THE BEST GARDEN IMPLEMENT! THE HAND SCARIFIER.

WE OFFER FOR SALE the Improved Hand Scarifier an implement unsurpassed in its utility for the use of Gardeners, and one which is the most labor-saving implement at this season of any that is offered. During the spring these implements have been remodeled, made stronger and more efficient than those which were offered last year, which was the first time they have been put in general use.

Orders for these implements will be filled as soon as received. Address J. B. BLOSS & CO., 22 Monroe Avenue, Detroit.

#### ALSO FOR SALE, FISHER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON MOWER.

THIS MOWER has no side draught, weighs only 600 pounds, and is the most simple in construction, and being made of wrought iron, it is the lightest and most desirable machine in market. We respectfully ask those wanting mowers to examine this machine before deciding to make a purchase. All inquiries will be properly answered. Address J. B. BLOSS & CO., at the American Seed Store, 22 Monroe Avenue.

#### MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING OF Christopher Columbus and his Crew!

This beautiful Engraving was designed by HEUBNER, one of the most celebrated artists that ever lived; the cost of the original design and plate being over \$5000, size 22 by 28 inches.

The Philadelphia Daily News says, "the more nominal sum asked for the engraving, is a sufficient inducement for persons to purchase, without the additional gift."

SCHEDULE OF GIFTS To be given to the purchasers. For full particulars send for a Bill.

1 Cash, \$5,000 5 Cash, \$300  
1 Cash, \$2,000 10 Cash, \$300  
1 Cash, \$2,000 10 Cash, \$250  
1 Cash, \$1,500 10 Cash, \$200  
1 Cash, \$1,000 10 Cash, \$100  
1 Cash, \$500 10 Cash, \$50  
1 Cash, \$500 1000 Cash, \$5000  
4 Cash, \$500 9000 Cash, \$5000

Together, with a great variety of other valuable Gifts, varying in value from 50 cents to \$50.

Any person enclosing in a letter \$1 and five 5 cent Postage Stamps (to pay for postage and roller) shall receive, by return of mail, the magnificent Engraving of Christopher Columbus, and one of these valuable gifts as per bill.

Address all orders for Bills or Engravings to P. S. HEELINE & CO., Box 1512, Philadelphia, Penn.



## MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.  
Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue.  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

S. FOLSON,  
WOOL DEALER,  
90 Woodward Avenue,  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

A LATER AND BETTER  
RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN  
SELECTING THE BEST MOWER and  
REAPER.

Albany is a famous city for the maxim that "Kissin' goes by favorin'ism," &c., &c., both among Legislators and Committees of State Fairs.

But the Farmers of Michigan, by hundreds upon hundreds, have proved

THE BUCKEYE MOWER and REAPER,  
manufactured by Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton o Jackson,

Decidedly Superior to the KIRBY and ALL OTHER

long since the "latest improvements" on all those others.

## THE MARKETS.

## Breadstuffs.

The market for wheat and flour in Detroit shows great firmness, and there has been a gradual advance in prices during the week just past. Good samples of No. 1 white wheat have brought \$1.15, in the street from wagons there is a slight concession from this rate of two cents for handling, and eleven shillings is the price which farmers get. Red wheat is ranging from \$1.05 to 1.08. Flour from red wheat sells for good samples at \$4.50, good extra brands of white wheat flour sells at \$5.

The eastern markets seem buoyant and the shipping demand for wheat continues to be very good. Choice white Michigan ranges from \$1.50 to 1.55, and recent advances caused by the favorable news from the other side of the Atlantic have even caused \$1.60 to be quoted for the best samples. Extra western flour is quoted at \$5.60 to \$6.00.

The news from abroad is favorable to a continued range of good prices, at least it does not seem probable that there will be any change for the worse. The position of the crops throughout all Europe is so unsettled that we cannot say yet how long or to what extent prices now ruling will be kept up. Then a few days of fine weather sets the markets sliding down hill, while the continued rains and storms are far from favorable to the hopes of the husbandman.

Oats have become a little firmer in price, but the supply is very large. Corn sells at 46c and will probably remain steady until we begin to hear from the new crop.

Fruits of all kinds are cheap. Good apples selling at 75c to \$1 per bushel, and peaches at \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel, with a good supply.

The quotations for produce are:

Extra white wheat flour, 50 lbs.	\$ 5.00	5.25
Superfine flour, 50 lbs.	4.75	5.00
White wheat, extra, 50 bush.	1.12	1.16
White wheat, No. 1, 50 bush.	1.10	1.12
Red wheat, No. 1, 50 bush.	1.05	1.10
Corn in the street, bush.	0.44	0.45
Corn in store, bush.	0.46	0.48
Oats, bush.	0.22	0.24
Rye, bush.	0.50	0.55
Barley, 50 cwt.	1.00	1.12
Corn meal, 50 cwt.	0.60	0.65
Brass, 50 lb.	0.90	1.00
Coarse middlings, 50 lb.	1.10	1.20
Butter, fresh roll, 50 lb.	0.12	0.15
Butter in firkin, per lb.	0.75	0.85
Eggs, 50 doz.	0.06	0.09
Potatoes, Meahannocks, 50 bush.	0.20	0.24
Common sorts, 50 bush.	0.15	0.20
Beans, 50 bush.	0.62	0.65
Apples, green, best quality, 50 bush.	0.40	0.50
2d quality, 50 bush.	0.25	0.40
Clover seed, 50 bush of 60 lbs.	4.00	4.25
Timothy seed, per bush.	3.50	4.00
Hay, timothy, 5000 lbs.	6.00	8.00
Hay, marsh, 5000 lbs.	5.00	6.00

## Live Stock, &amp;c.

The live stock market shows no symptoms of change here. We note the sale of thirty head of stock to Smith, the butcher, mostly western cattle brought in by Heath, at 2 1/2 c live weight. There has been but little done in sheep this week, prices remaining unchanged. Pork is steady at 6 1/2 c for dressed hogs.

The Albany market was very fully supplied on Monday last, but prices ruled from a quarter to half a cent better than last week; nearly all the cattle being sold for the New York market. We note a sale of 20 Michigan head, weighing 1,100 pounds at \$44 each. The change in the rates of freight, by which all cattle are for the future to be carried by weight at so much per 100 lb., is a change of programme not very well liked by the drovers.

The New York market was completely choked up with a supply of 5,000 head on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The prices at the opening of the market were good, and rather better than they were last week, but toward the close the best cattle were not worth more than 9c to 9 1/2 c per lb. New York estimate. The quality of the beef cattle offering is much better. The price of sheep and fell from 25 to 50 cents per head below last week's prices.

## COOK'S PORTABLE SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

THIS SUPERIOR BOILER, which was patented in 1859, is now manufactured and kept for sale by the subscribers in the village of Tecumseh. They have purchased the right for the State of Michigan, and are now prepared to supply all orders.

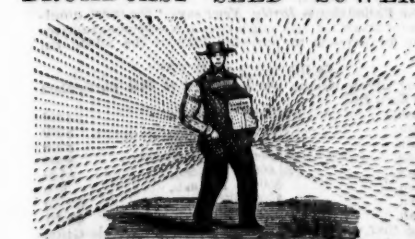
## THE PORTABLE SUGAR OR SYRUP EVAPORATOR.

is acknowledged by all who have tried it to be the most important invention that has yet been made for the purpose of rendering the Sorghum or Imphee of the highest and most economical value to the grower. As the boiler for making Maple Sugar, it has been proved by many trials the past winter to be suited for making the highest quality of either sugar or syrup, and that where it has been, all other boilers will be discarded.

These boilers have been improved in many particulars since last season, are made of large and small sizes, best material, and are put together in the most workmanlike manner. Orders will be promptly filled, and further information as to prices, capacity and other matters will be furnished.

35-4m. Tecumseh, Lenawee co., Mich.

## CAHOON'S PATENT BROADCAST SEED SOWER,



FOR SOWING ALL KINDS OF SEED GRAIN  
BROADCAST.  
TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED in all parts of  
this State and Western Canada.  
Address P. B. SANBORN, Agent for Michigan and  
Western Canada, Office at B. & W. R. Noyes, 57  
Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 35-1m

## STOCK BREEDERS' COLUMN.

## ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF IMPROVED STOCK.

SETH A. BUSHNELL'S farm having been sold, his stock of SHORTHORN CATTLE, mostly Cows and Heifers, reserved from other sales, together with a few young Bulls, are now offered at private sale. Also, his Jacks and Jennetts, Southdown Sheep and Chester White Pigs.

H. B. THOMPSON,  
Assignee of SETH A. BUSHNELL.  
Hartford, Trumbull Co., O.,  
August 21, 1860. 34-1f

J. BALLARD & SONS,  
NILES, MICH.,  
BREEDERS OF DEVON CATTLE.

WE OFFER FOR SALE a few head of Thoroughbred Devon Bulls and Heifers, from three months to two years old. We invite especial attention to the fact that the pedigrees of all our breeding animals and their ancestors are on record in the Devon Herd Book, which enables us to give a perfect pedigree with every animal; that is, a pedigree that shall trace the animal on every side through an unbroken line of Herd Book animals, to importation from the most reliable herds in England.

Purchasers from a distance can have stock delivered on board the east of the Mich. Central or Mich. Southern Railroad free of charge. 24-3m

VALUABLE HORSE STOCK  
Offered at Private Sale.

THE subscriber having been engaged in breeding from the most valuable strains of thoroughbred and half-bred trotting and road horses for several years, is now prepared to dispose of a number of his young stock on liberal terms, and he calls the attention of those who desire to procure animals for breeding to the colts he offers for sale. An opportunity is now given to breeders to make a selection from the best of the closest bred, and for have ever been introduced into Michigan or the western States. The list comprises colts from ten months to five years old, of thoroughbred, half and three-quarter blood, and full bred trotting parentage on both sides. Amongst them are some of the closest bred, and fullest blooded Messenger stallions colts to be found anywhere, also colts bred from the stock of Glencoe, Boston, Imported Stoneplover, Abdallah, Vermont Black Hawk and Long Island Black Hawk, all of them remarkable for size, style and action.

For further particulars address  
E. N. WILCOX,  
Detroit, Mich.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.  
WILL SELL a few head of Shorthorn Cattle, male and female.  
J. B. CRIPPEN,  
Coldwater, May 1, 1860. 15-4m

## Reaping and Mowing Machines.

JOHN REILLY,.....WM. N. ELLIOTT.

## REILLY &amp; ELLIOTT.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
REILLY'S BADGER STATE  
Reaping & Mowing Machine.

JOHN REILLY, PATENTEE.

They also manufacture  
Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Plows, and  
all kinds of Castings.

## WHITE PIGEON, MICHIGAN.

THIS REAPER AND MOWER took the First Premium at the United States Fair in Chicago last Fall; also, at the Wisconsin State Fair in Milwaukee. White Pigeon, St. Joseph co., Mich.,  
April 9, 1860. 15-6m

HOWE'S IMPROVED  
HAY OR CATTLE SCALES!

THE BEST IN USE.

FIRST PREMIUM OVER FAIRBANKS, at Vermont State Fair, '57 and '58.

FIRST PREMIUM and no competition in 1859.

FIRST PREMIUM at 18 different State Fairs.

SILVER & BRONZE MEDALS at American Institute Fair, N. Y., 1859.

HOWE'S SCALES FOR ALL USES, have Great Simplicity and Wonderful Accuracy.

Require no Pit: may be set on top of the ground, or on a barn floor, and easily removed.

No Check Rod: No Friction on Knife Edges; all friction received on Balls. Weigh truly if not level.

Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States or Canada, set up, and warranted to give entire satisfaction or taken back.

Send for Circulars and price lists, with account of trial of Scales between Howe and Fairbanks, at Vermont State Fair, 1859, to G. D. JAMES.

General Western Agent, 28 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

HARBISON'S  
IMPROVED MOVABLE COMB  
BEE HIVE.

PATENTED JANUARY 4 1859.

SOME of the advantages which this hive possesses over other hives now offered to the public, are:

1st. The shape and size; being fifteen inches square on the outside, by thirty inches high; giving access to the natural habits and requirements of the bee, and economizing the animal heat of the colony better than any other shaped hive; its symmetrical shape presenting a pleasing and ornamental appearance in the Apiary, as well as being easily and cheaply constructed.

2d. The convenient and very efficient mode of ventilating the hive through the graduated chamber, supplying a sufficient amount of air and excluding the light.

3d. The ease with which all filth that accumulates in the hive, or on the bottom board, can be cleaned out, and moth or worms that may infest the colony may be dislodged and destroyed.

4th. The ease with which access can be had to the interior of the hive, by the peculiar manner in which the wood and lid is arranged; giving free access to every part of the hive; and when closed it is free from water running into and standing in the joints, as in the case where a cap is set in a rabbit or groove.

5th. The great improvement on frames; combining the movable with principle with the adjustable, or constructing the frames as to suit any sized comb in transferring from common hives, by moving the adjustable bar up or down.

6th. The very convenient method of adjusting the frame, to secure the proper space between the combs at all times, and fixing them in a perpendicular position and retaining them firmly and immovably in their proper place; and yet being easily removed when desired.

7th. The general construction of the hive is such as to permit the removal of any or all the combs to be with ease and dispatch, thereby enabling the apiarian to increase his stock of bees by division or artificial swarms at pleasure; he can also supply queenless colonies with embryo queens, which combs can be cleaned out, or young larvae, from which they will rear queens. It also affords ample facilities to examine the condition of each at any period of the year, and when necessary equalize the stores of honey and pollen, by taking combs from those having plenty and exchanging with those having but a limited supply, thereby ensuring the success of all the stocks in the Apiary.

8th. The honey board is so arranged as to prevent the queen ascending to the spare honey receptacles, where she frequently deposits eggs in combs that should be filled only with a pure article of honey. Queens frequently ascend when openings are left above the principal breeding department, and are often lost in removing the boxes of honey, thereby endangering the prosperity of the entire colony. It permits all necessary operations to be performed without injuring or killing the bees; it gives the power of inspecting or examining the condition of your bees at any time, by raising up your comb; it is easily seen if the worm is in the comb—if so, it is easily taken out; it enables the apiarian to multiply his stocks as fast as it is profitable, without difficulty.

There are many advantages in the hive too numerous to mention. Try it for yourselves; it will satisfy all good bee men, if not prejudiced. Give it a fair trial—I will transfer bees from the old hive into this, and give satisfaction or no pay. My hives I pay one dollar for making; everything found, timber dressed by machinery; the first cost does not vary far from \$3.00, well finished. County and township rights will be sold at a reasonable price. Address  
A. F. MOON, Paw Paw, Mich. 20

## SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it does not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing virus, and above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lung, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumptive taint which has been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Erysipelas and Scurvy, Drusus, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DISPERFIA, DEBILITY, and indeed ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vitiated fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by a healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S  
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedial agents that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Erysipelas and Scurvy, Drusus, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DISPERFIA, DEBILITY, and indeed ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vitiated fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

PREPARED BY  
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,  
LOWELL, MASS.

Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

All our remedies are for sale by J. S. Farrand, Detroit and by all Druggists every where. 31-3m

## PURIFY THE BLOOD!

MOFFAT'S  
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS—AND—  
PHENIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity with which these prominent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of notice.

IN ALL CASES  
of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidney.

BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS.

In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found to be the most efficacious.

Ever and Scurvy, Drusus, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DISPERFIA, DEBILITY, and indeed ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vitiated fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Try them. Be satisfied, and be cured.

FOULNESS OF COMPLEXION—

GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDINESS, GRAVEL, Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of appetite.

MERCURIAL DISEASE, and all the diseases that eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, COMPLAINTS of all kinds, CHLORIC AFFECTIONS.

First.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years' standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Joints and Organs.

These medicines are the only ones that will cure the disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Rush of blood to the Head, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Swellings.

SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL in its worst forms. Ulcers of every description.

WORMS of all kinds are effectually expelled by these Medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected. Relief will be certain.

## The Life Pills and Phenix Bitters

PURIFY THE BLOOD,  
And thus remove all disease from the system.

Prepared and sold by  
DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,  
835 Broadway, corner of Anthony Street, New York.  
For sale by all Druggists. 30-1y

## SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

Viz: Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus,

and Flatulent and Spasmodic Colic.

WE, the undersigned, have for several years past sold

B. FOSGATE'S ANODYNE CORDIAL,

and during this period have witnessed its salutary effects in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, viz:

Acute and Chronic Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus,

in our own, and in the families of our customers, and have also seen its successful administration in cases of

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

We do, therefore, confidently recommend it to all those who may be afflicted with those distressing and dangerous complaints, as offering one of the best means for their cure or relief:

J. W. BRISTOL, Utica, T. M. HUNT, Auburn,

J. F. POOT, Hamilton, J. OSBORN, Seneca Falls,

L. PARSONS, Westfield, L. KELLY & CO., Geneva,

S. WHITE & SON, Fredonia, L. REDDY, Penn Yan,

A. P. CURTIS, Attica, FITCH & DILLAY, Syracuse,

W. SHAW & SON, Batavia, J. OWEN & CO., Detroit,

J. G. BARLER, Leroy, H. & E. GAYLORD, Cleveland,

T. BRADLEY, Elmira, C. WILLS, Canandaigua,

A. I. MATTHEWS, Buffalo, G. G. GILLEY, Erieville,

L. B. SWAN, Rochester, CARTER & BRO., King,

N. B. It is particularly useful to Children when Teething, as it allays irritation, induces moderate perspiration and promotes sleep.

Price 25 CENTS. For sale by J. S. CUTBERT & CO., Detroit; FARRAND & SHELLEY, Detroit; T. & J. HINGHAM, Detroit; and by Druggists generally.

C. N. TUTTLE, General Agent, Auburn, N. Y. 16-6m

LOUNSBURY & WILLSON'S  
HORSE RAKE.

TALENTED AND RESPONSIBLE AGENTS, giving a good reference, wanted in every State in the Union, to sell rights to manufacture and use the horse rake, to whom a handsome percentage will be given. See description in present number of the MICHIGAN FARMER. A bill will be sent and full particulars with recommendation of the Rake on application post paid to F. G. WILLSON, Ontario, near Hamilton, Canada West, who is also Patent Agent for Canada and the United States. 25-1f

## Wheeler &amp; Wilson's Sewing Machine

OFFICE REMOVED  
FROM 145 JEFFERSON AVENUE, TO ROOM  
No. 1 MERRILL BLOCK.

O. M. PARTRIDGE, Gen'l Agent,  
13-1f Successors to L. D. & H. C. GINGO.

## Lounsbury &amp; Willson's Horse Rake.

Our engraving represents LOUNSBURY & WILLSON'S new Patent Horse Rake, founded upon an entire new principle. It does not revolve; the teeth merely extend in front, and run flat upon the ground. The hay is thrown off by means of a slide, worked by pulleys, to which the traces are hitched.

The following are some of the advantages claimed for Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake, over those now in use:

1st. Cheapness, durability, compactness, and lightness, so as to be easily carried to the field upon the shoulder; having teeth only upon one side, and by removing two screw-bolts from the handles, can be packed in very small space for transportation.

2d. It does the work cleaner than any other rake, because the sharp corner of the slide scrapes the hay before it.

3d. The teeth merely slide through the stubble, are not liable to dull or wear at the points, as the revolving teeth do, by constantly pitching into the ground, finally become too short, and in light soil, apt to mix it with the hay.

4th. The draft is lighter for the horse, and the work easier to the man, who can hold and drive as fast as he can follow without stopping.

5th. It can be guided better than revolving rakes, as the handles are bolted firmly to the head, gives no lost motion.

6th. Teeth not so liable to break when catching fast, as the slide not only supports, but moves forward and loosens them.

7th. It does not wind up, or get entangled in the hay.

8th. Loading or unloading is done by simply pushing, or pulling,—can be learned by the dullest hand, so as to become expert in twice crossing the field.

## DESCRIPTION.

A. Is the rake head made of ash, 2 1/2 inches square, and 9 feet long, with 10 oak teeth.

B. 1 1/2 in. square, and 2 1/2 in. long, framed into it.

C. Ash handles, 1 1/2 by 3 in., and 1 1/2 by 2 1/2 in., 8 ft. 8 in. long, connected at the top by an inch rod (3/4 in. dia.) and bolted to the head when the slide is against the head, and bolted to the head by two 3/4 in. bolts, 6 in. long, which pass through flat braces 1/2 by 1 1/2 in. iron, 18 in. long, and screwed up with nut and bevel washer.

D. The slide, or stripper, is of light wood, consisting of a battened above and below the teeth, 3/4 by 2 1/2 in., with six blocks between, 8-10 in. thick, with teeth, 4 in. long, and put together with strong 2 1/2 in. wood screws, put in from opposite sides. Board K is 4 by 3/4 in., 4 feet long, and fastened to two 3/4 in. oak studs.

F. Two small chains, with welded links 3/4 in. long, of 1/2 in. wire, with pins, or wood screws through the ends,

holds the slide from flying off the teeth. I. 1/4 in. ropes 9 feet long each, knotted through the slide and head, passing through pulleys